# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,313 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1885.


## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA" will sail at 5 p. m., March 2nd. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4-30. A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 4.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| | Vessel | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | Cathay | 2963 | 500 | T. Fairclough | 6th Mar. |
| L. | Hydaspes | 3304 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 13th " |
| — | Gwalior | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris | 20th " |
| L. | Bokhara | 3944 | 500 | R. Weighell | 27th " |
| M. | Carthage | 5263 | 3200 | C. N. Hector | 3rd April |
| L. | Surat | 3143 | 550 | C. R. Edwards | 10th " |
| — | Nimrah | 2736 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 17th " |
| L. | Chusan | 45 0 | 800 | H. Wyatt | 24th " |
| M. | Thames | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 1st May. |
| L. | Malwa | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 8th " |
| — | Assaye | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Coie | 15th " |
| L. | Verona | 3116 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 22nd " |
| | | | | | TUESDAY. |
| M. | Siam | 3041 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 26th May. |
| L. | Venetia | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 2nd June. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 6th March. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 20th " |
| RUSSETTA | 3502 | 700 | G. W. Brady | 3rd April. |
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 17th " |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

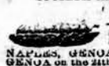
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the landbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RUFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st April 1885. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st May " |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London, Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | G. Catlich | 4,100 | 600 | 2nd April |
| MEDUSA | G. Ragusin | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd May |
| AMPHITRITE(new) | C. Lazarich | 4,500 | 600 | 2nd June |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE(new) | C. Lazarich | 4,500 | 600 | 29th March. |

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 500 | 15th March |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 2, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of "CARTHAGE" to sail either for London or Liverpool, early in April, will require the services of a Surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S. S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Mangalore, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 23rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, February 14, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,

BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;

Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

*N.B.*—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasions of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steamship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,

Bombay: 17, Hornby Row.

Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT FITTING.

LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Fine White ..... each | 2 0 |
| Superfine Scarlet ..... " | 3 0 |

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

| | Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each | 10 0 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s, 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... " | 6 8 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s, 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... " | 5 5 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s, 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... " | 6 8 |
| ALBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... " | 6 0 |

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts Rs. 10, Pints Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's NEW CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS.

ALL COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED AND FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, Comprising Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, etc.

THE GENERAL, comprising:—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggist Sundries, etc.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical and Photographic Apparatus.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

SEEDS, Flower and Vegetable.

KEMP AND Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

### PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

### SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## MERINO AND "THIN AND SOFT." "VERY DURABLE"—CASHMERE SOCKS.

| | Per doz. | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FINE DRAB MERINO, very Soft | " | 21 | 0 |
| EXTRA SUPER, Light Drab, or Lavender, very Thin and Elastic. | " | 25 | 0 |
| EXTRA SUPER, Old Gold, Light Slate and Drab, new Colours... | " | 26 | 0 |
| SUPER FAWN MERINO, Fancy Striped, Navy, Red or Brown... | " | 24 | 0 |
| EXTRA SUPERFINE DRAB MERINO, neat Clouded Stripes. | " | 26 | 0 |
| SUPERFINE MERINO, neat Silk Stripes; perfect finished, very thin | " | 32 | 0 |
| PLAIN BROWN MERINO, very Elastic, Silk Embroidered Side Clocks ..... | " | 28 | 0 |
| FINE DERBY RIBBED MERINO, or Cashmere, Plain Drab Shades | " | 28 | 0 |
| EXTRA SUPERFINE Derby Ribbed, Soft and Elastic; a most perfect made Sock, fitting with great precision..... | " | 39 | 0 |
| REAL SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMBSWOOL, pure undyed yarn, for hard wear..... | " | 20 | 0 |
| STOUT HAND-KNIT RIBBED, Navy Blue, Heather Mixed, &c., recommended for hard wear... | Per pair | 3 | 8 |

KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN, &c.

PLAIN DERBY RIBBED MERINO, in Brown, Drab, or Grey Shades, with fine ribbed Tops 6 0

STOUT HAND-KNIT RIBBED, Navy Blue, Heather Mixed &c..... 6 0

SPECIAL CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
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Spirit Levels.
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T. Squares
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Straight Edges.
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Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO. LD., BOMBAY, AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON. W. F. STANLEY, LONDON. T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

## THORPE AND CO., HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED Air-Chamber HELMET, with OUTER BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection | 18 | 8 |
| THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection | 18 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S finest drab felt HELMET, LIGHT WEIGHT, lined under with green, and well-ventilated | 10 | 8 |
| EXTRA STOUT drab felt HELMET, felt under brim, well-ventilated, a good strong and long-lasting Helmet | 10 | 8 |
| THE MAYO light drab felt HELMET, well-ventilated, a nice Sun Hat | 9 | 8 |
| THE MELTON SUN HAT, WIDE BRIM, finest drab felt, DOUBLE-BODIED, Air-Chamber, splendid protection and PLENTY of SHADE | 9 | 8 |
| DRAB MELTON SUN HAT, LIGHT and neat | 9 | 8 |
| EXTRA STOUT, white drill shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, a really good and useful Helmet | 13 | 8 |
| TAN HUNTING, same shape as white | 13 | 8 |
| HAWKSE'S REGULATION HELMETS, covered SUPERFINE white DOE | 20 | 0 |
| REGULATION HELMET, covered fine white drill | 13 | 8 |
| TERAI HATS, best quality drab felt | 14 | 8 |

LADIES'

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| LADIES' CANTON Drab Felt, similar to Melton, a splendid protection | 8 | 8 |
| LADIES' DRAB FELT HELMETS, the new shape, well-ventilated, and light | 12 | 8 |
| LADIES' HELMETS, covered fine White Drill, a splendid protection | 13 | 8 |
| LADIES' DRAB MELTON, very fine Felt, with extra wide brim | 12 | 8 |
| LADIES' PUNJAB Drab Felt, Lined Silk, a splendid article similar to Melton | 10 | 8 |
| LADIES' TERAI HATS, latest shape, best qualities, Navy Blue, Brown, and Drab | 14 | 8 |
| LADIES' DRAB SOFT FELT HATS, Lined Silk Round Crown, Latest Shapes | 10 | 8 |
| LADIES' BLACK SILK HATS, with Veil attached | 18 | 8 |
| BOYS' BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Round Crowns | 5 | 8 |

Puggries, a large Assortment. Plain White, Navy Blue Gold Ends, Drab Gold Ends, etc., etc.,

Dress Hats, Opera Hats, Felt Hats, a large assortment, Tweed Helmets, Caps, Boating Hats, Straw Hats, Sealskin Caps, etc., etc.

THORPE AND CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO., OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

## KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

## FRESH ARRIVAL. LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.
Creme De Noyeau.
Eau De Noyeau.
Eau De Vie Dantziek.
Cordial Medoc.
Anisette.
Kummel.
Absinthe.
Benedictine.
Chartreuse Green.
Chartreuse Yellow.
Curacao.
Cherry Brandy.
Angostura Bitter.
Maraschino.
&c., &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

## ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

CRYSTOLEUM; KARTALINE; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.

DEPOT RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY, (Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel).

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA for the sale of materials manufactured by the Crystoleum Company, 200 Regent Street, London, for CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, etc., is located at the above address; where also LESSONS are daily given by a LADY, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition 1881; and to whom also was awarded a Special Honorary Diploma, which has now been received; and can, together with the Medal, be seen at the Studio, on Second Floor.

THE ABOVE ARTS ARE MOST EASILY ACQUIRED and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results.—SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO ALL PAINSTAKING PUPILS!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, etc., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum process; or in permanent Water Colors (Kartaline) AT MOST MODERATE RATES.

Numerous Paintings are now on view at the Studio and those executed by Pupils are so marked, and it is proposed to hold AN EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK ALONE, early in December next, *under distinguished patronage*; when Medals, Diplomas and Certificates will be awarded to the most successful, under the rules obtaining at the London Annual Exhibition.

WANTED—Ladies to qualify as Teachers and Sub-Agents at Out-Stations.

Price Lists and every information in respect to Lessons, etc., can be obtained at the Studio; or by Letter addressed to The PROPRIETOR, CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY, opposite Watson's Hotel.)

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"STOCK TAKING 1885."

"GREAT SALE."

FELT HATS. SILK HATS.

DRAB SHELL HATS. TERAI HATS.

SUN HATS. PUGREES.

MUST BE CLEARED THIS WEEK.

WATSON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real wonder.—" M. S. Jamsetjee.

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NOTICE.

MR. GERALD LEATHES TREVOR'S engagement with us having terminated, his authority to sign per pro. for us is cancelled.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON is now our sole representative in Bombay, and is alone authorised to sign per pro. for us in that Presidency.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

London, 30th January, 1885.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., to appoint an Executive Committee and pass a Resolution respecting the date of opening.

His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON will preside.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.

Bombay, March 2, 1885.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE CO., LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, amounting to Rs. 10 a share, will be payable to Shareholders of the above Company on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
Sole Liquidator.

Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited (in Liquidation).
Bombay, 2nd March, 1885.

AMENDED NOTICE.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN accordance with a requisition dated 13th February, 1885, signed by certain members of the Society, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 9th March, 1885, at 5-30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS :—

1. To consider the business mentioned in the said requisition.
2. To consider the Directors' Report of their action in the matter.
3. To consider a suggestion that Rules 5 and 13 of the Society be altered.

A. L. ONSLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 28th February, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, No. 11, dated 24th February, 1885, page 26, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th March, 1885, for the supply of 12,000 lbs. of SOAP COUNTRY for washing palliasses, to be delivered at Madras. Samples should accompany Tenders. The Contractor will be bound to deliver at Madras free of charge 25 per cent. of soap in addition to the amount paid for to cover drayage in store.

By Order of the Commissary-General.

G. F. WATSON. Lieut.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Store-keeper Genl's Office, Madras, 27th February, 1885.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Framjee D. Bahadurjee, Esq., and previously by Dr. T. S. Weir. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, either furnished or unfurnished, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Rent furnished Rs. 300, or unfurnished Rs. 100. For particulars apply to

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MATHERAN—TO BE LET, for the Season "Rose Hill" (General Fuller's Bungalow), one of the best Houses at Matheran, handsomely and completely furnished, Knives and Forks only excepted. Apply to

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| REGALIA | 24 0 | 2 12 |
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SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

ON and after the first proximo the OFFICES of the Agent and of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be REMOVED from POONA to DHARWAR. Communications should be addressed accordingly.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.

Poona, 10th February, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address :—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

TO LET from the 1st of April for eight months a furnished Bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE about the same time—

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A buffalo (and calf) in full milk.

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GENTLEMEN (Ex-Students) wishing to join in the Gathering are respectfully invited to send in their names (with address), accompanied with Subscriptions, not less than Rs. 2 each.

Those (about 175) who have already joined are also requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, but not later than the 10th proximo.

N. F. BUNSHAW, L. M. & S.,
Honorary Secretary.

6, Trinity-street, Dhobi Talao.

P.S.—The Gathering is expected to result in an attempt towards helping the Indigent Students of the Institution with books.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
THE
**INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE**
FOR MARCH, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
**INDIAN RAILWAYS,**
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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| DHOLERA | Cursetjee Jamsetjee. |
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TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings patent backs and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

B. V. R. C.—CINDERELLA DANCE. Town Hall, FRIDAY, March 6. Applications for tickets must be registered with the undersigned not later than Wednesday, March 4, to enable the committee to make necessary arrangements.—A. F. SOUNDY, Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Railway Rate Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Dried Cod Fish, &c.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, at Lahore and Kurrachee, of certain STORES o COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, during the nine months commencing 1st April, 1885.

Printed lists of the articles required at each place, and specifications and conditions under which the Company will receive tenders, and enter into contracts, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore.

Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's office, Lahore, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of country stores," and must reach not later than 2 p.m. on the 3rd March, 1885.

The following list will give an indication of the stores principally required :—

1. Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured.
2. Tools.
3. Hardware.
4. Cloths, uniforms, &c.
5. Ropes, &c.
6. Kerosine oil, Tallow, Soaps, &c.
7. Hides, Leather, and Leather work.
8. Timber, Bricks, Charcoal, &c.
9. Furniture and Glassware.
10. Painter's stores.
11. Chemicals, &c.
12. Wicker work, Bamboos, Baskets.
13. Pottery.
14. Country stationery.
15. Lamps, &c.
16. Miscellaneous.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E.,
Agent, S. P. and D. Ry. Co.

Agent's Office, Lahore, 24th Jun, 1885.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid collection of cleographs, handsome gilt frames, handsome pier glasses (large size) celebrated "D. G. Fischel Sohne" genuine bentwood chairs, mechanical fountains, scented spray producer, fire and bugler safes, iron bedsteads, sewing machines, rolls of Brussel carpets, &c.

On the day hereafter mentioned Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed by the consignees to sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern several invoices of merchandise at Marine-street, Fort No. 2, premises to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.

A large and splendid assortment of cleographs in rich gilt frames, an invoice of the celebrated "D. G. Fischel Sohne" genuine bentwood chairs of various designs.

Few new patent floral fountains, the most elegant and stylish, with a large size glass aquarium worked by a little motor.

Few spray producer apparatus.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| 15 | bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs. and 8½ lbs. |
| 5 | „ grey dhoties. |
| 20 | cases mogul prints. |
| 2 | „ printed shawls, |
| 30 | „ sherry wine. |
| 15 | „ whisky. |
| 20 | „ German beer in pints. |
| 50 | „ preserve fruits. |
| 2 | „ China fans. |
| 3 | cavalry saddles. |
| 1 | case best plated forks and spoons. |

On account of the concerned—

2 cases leather belting just landed.

AUCTION SALE of Old unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Compound No. 3, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th March, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Compound No. 3, Nesbit Road, Byculla :—

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old locomotive gear wagon iron work, lorry wheels, pumps, pipes, crab winches, wrought iron derricks, anvils, lifting jacks, rivets and bolts and sundry wrought and cast iron scrap.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, near Sir J. J. Baronet's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome plain and carved P. P. household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of T. GERAGHAN, Esq., the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruetstand, ice pitcher, tea set, a set of spoons and forks, 6 pair fruit knives and forks, handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household, funiture such as a set of camp tables in 2 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, handsome circular pier and writing tables, easy folding, reclining rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation chairs, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, wardrobe chest of drawers in 2 pieces, bedroom chairs, child's perambulator, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BARS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder,—

1556 bars and 47 bundles bar iron of various sizes, marked R. and., weighing 43 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qrs., 4 lbs., most of the bars stamped Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION Sale of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, also of horses, and carriages at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Grange" Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising crotons, roses, ferns, &c., &c., the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plans are now on view, Also on the same day and at the same place at 8-30 a.m.

1 strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 strong pony cart by "Stephens."

1 handsome strong Australian gelding, 7 years old, 15-1, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old, 14-3, goes in saddle and single harness.

1 tent with chicks, &c., complete.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Horse Box Godown Station.

On FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of lost luggage, unclaimed goods, &c. &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 34, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, one firstrate cookingstove, with 100 coal or coke, a strong district tonga for pair to bother with nestnic, a strong useful country-bred pony, height 14-1½ (with single harness) goes in harness and saddle and carries a lady, 1 cow with calf, 2 she-goats, 1 he-goat, and 1 she-kid, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. WILKIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Barry Villa," Warden-road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished English household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schroder" in very good order, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Thurston" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and paintings, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting first rate sewing machine by "Singer and Co." not previously privately disposed of, a handsome English-built strong mail-phaeton by Lowndes, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, a pair of strong bay Arab horses, a handsome strong Taboo pony, sets of plated and brass mounted English double harness, books, poultry, Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. J. BLANC.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases T red prints.
10 „ T red shirtings.
5 „ blue orange and white prints.
6 „ blue green and yellow prints.
1 English gold hunting watch by John Carter.
8 Silver open face watches, silver brooches and lockets.
1 case web saws.

On account of the concerned—

50 bales coir.

By order of Hajee Essack Sook and Sons and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ghella—

N R—10745—94, 95, 98—3 cases prints.
N R—10699—73, 75—2 cases 19 pc. bordered prints.

AT 2 P. M.

Any horses and carriages which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

2 mahogany cottage pianofortes by E. Krauss.

One solid American walnutwood harmonium with columns, handles, &c. with lock, 5 octaves, 5 stops, viz., sourdine, expression and tremolo.

One solid American walnutwood harmonium with columns, handles, &c. with lock, 5 octaves, 7 stops, viz., sourdine, corangiais, expression, flute, tremolo, and 2 forte.

One solid American walnutwood dulcet organ with knee swell.

S

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Henry S. Sandfort (s), from New York ; and Monte Rosa (s), Tyne. On the 28th :—Kashgar (s), from Hong-Kong ; Nuddea (s) and Secundra (s), Calcutta ; Ilma (s), Bhowniggur ; Kuratarudrin, Cochin ; Kildare (s), Newcastle ; Kangra (s), London ; and Inchgarvie (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Arethusa (s), from Tyne ; and Elginshire (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th :—Duchess (s), for Antwerp ; Tasmania (s), London ; Huzara (s) and Goalpara (s), Suakim.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture ..... | Banditen Streiche ..... | Suppé. |
| Valse ..... | Les Sourires ..... | Waldteufel. |
| Selection ..... | Romeo e Giulietta ..... | C. Gounod. |
| Polonaise ..... | Der Fackeltug ..... | Faust. |
| Galop ..... | Carlton ..... | Leutner. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Gentlemen wishing to be shown the steeplechase course are requested to be at the grand stand to-morrow morning at 7-30.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the month of February was 213·64. The number of admissions was 1,644. The prevailing diseases were :—Fevers, 321 ; stomach and bowel complaints, 286.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rhosina, entered, and the s.s. Goalpara, Duchess, and Huzara left, the dock on Friday ; and the s.s. Clan Mackay, Nuddea, and Kashgar entered, and the s.s. Belgravia left, it on Saturday.

FOUND.—Balkrishna Rowjee, a tramway inspector, handed over to the police on Friday last a leather purse containing Rs. 30-8-3 in currency notes and cash and twenty-five half-anna postage stamps, which was found in one of the tramcars. The purse has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for indentification.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Owners are reminded that all declarations to start must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 6 p.m. to-day for to-morrow's racing, with names and colours of riders, and the weights to be carried. The races for to-morrow are, the Little-Go Steeple-chase, the Open Steeple-chase, the Gymkhana Derby, the Gymkhana Pony Derby, and the Lilliputian Stakes.

ENTERTAINMENT.—His Holiness Hazarat Mahmud Miyan Chisti, accompanied by his brothers and sons, arrived here from Hyderabad a few days ago. The whole party, together with Mir Ibrahim Ali of Baroda, Maulawi Syid Abdul Fattah, Maulawi Siddik Mahomed, Syid Zainul Abidin, Syid Nurudin, Syid Abdul Kadir, Haji Abdus-Sattar, Haji Ismail, and several others, were entertained at a dinner on Friday evening by Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi at his residence in Bhusari-street. His Holiness will leave for Ahmedabad in a day or two.

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE IN GOA.—The Very Rev. J. B. Rodrigues, Knight Commander of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, Canon of the see of Bragança, and Rector of the Church of Mapuça, Goa, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the building fund of an orphanage and an English and Marathi school at the villa of Mapuça, Goa :—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 100 ; His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, Rs. 50 ; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., G.S.I., Rs. 25 ; Dr. J. A. De Gama, Rs. 25 ; Dr. L. P. De Rozario, Rs. 25 ; Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, Bandora Dispensary, Rs. 25 ; Mr. P. Meyrelles do Canto, Consul for Portugal, Rs. 15.

THE POONA NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Notwithstanding the proposal of the Government in the Educational Department to hand over the Poona Shaniwar Wada Fort to the Deccan Education Society, Government in the Public Works Department are said to have issued a Resolution communicating to the promoters of the New English School, Poona, that the Shaniwar Wada site will be given to them immediately after the favourable report of the Committee specially appointed by Government. The members of the Committee are reported to have strongly opposed the proposal to give the only fortified site in the city of Poona to the promoters of the New English School and the Fergusson College. Applications made formerly to Government by the Director of Public Instruction for the Poona Female Normal School and by the leading citizens of Poona for the city market were rejected. At present the old fortified place is used by the Poona police officers. The only available site at the disposal of Government in the city of Poona is the city jail, which is soon to be vacated.

## SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE fifth entertainment in aid of the fund for the extension of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, which was given on Saturday evening, was as successful as any of its predecessors. It was a happy idea to give these entertainments, and the manner in which the idea is being carried out shows that there is no lack of musical and histrionic talent among the members. As on the four previous occasions, every available seat was occupied on Saturday night. However flattering this may have been to the performers, it was anything but comfortable to the audience, as the heat in some parts of the room was almost unendurable, and many of the audience were glad to escape to the verandah for a whiff of fresh air during the interval between the first and second parts. A few weeks hence it will hardly be possible to give these entertainments in the Institute, and this fact will no doubt be regarded by the members with general regret. The first part of the entertainment consisted of the very amusing furce "Under the Rose," by George Roberts. The leading characters were cleverly sustained by Mr. Noad. (Justician Sheepshanks) and Mr. Hillier (Mrs. Marabou Masquet), while Miss Fisher played the subordinate part of Susan (Mrs. Marabou's servant), in a very pleasing manner. The well-known "Cox and Box" formed the second act. Mr. Dixon represented the hatter and Mr. Craig the printer, while Mr. O'Connor took the part of Sergeant Bouncer. Both Mr. Dixon and Mr. Craig played their parts well, the latter being specially vivacious. The pianoforte accompaniment was played by Miss J. Cannon.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE entries for to-morrow's races are as follows :—

1ST RACE.—The Little-Go Steeple-chase.
Mr. Bankier's Ptarmigan.
Mr. Bertie's Charlie.
Mr. Samuelson's Caesar.
Mr. Conroy's Ballet Girl.
Mr. Maurice's Shipwreck.
Mr. Arthur's Remus.

2ND RACE.—The Open Steeple-chase.
Mr. Littleton's Skylarks.
Mr. Weber's The Clod.
Mr. Bankier's Kangaroo.
Mr. Leslie's Gaylad.

3RD RACE.—The Gymkhana Derby.
Captain Stevenson's Beauty.
Mr. Fergusson's Soorch Ali.
Mr. Clark's Greybreeks.
Mr. Gray's Called Back.
Mr. Walter's No Name.

4TH RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.
Mr. Hamilton's Bugler.
Mr. Benn's Gem.
Mr. Edwards's Flora.
Mr. Edwards's The Cynic.
Capt. Elliot's Enigma (late Vagrant).
Mr. Conroy's Versova (late Little Ben).
Hon. A. Hardinge's K. G.
Mr. Mawrice's Shipwreck.
Mr. Maurice's The Orphan.

5TH RACE.—The Lilliputian Stakes.
Dr. Tally's Barabbas,
Mr. Benn's Gem.
Capt. Elliot's Energy.
Mr. Samuelson's Ricochet.
Mr. Kilnwick's Woman's Rights.
Mr. Berkeley's Fygmalion.
Mr. Maurice's Satanella.
Mr. Hunt's Quickstep.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting held on the 24th ult :—

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Submitted estimates of receipts and expenditure for the year 1885-86, with memo. by the Chairman thereon, dated 10th February, copy of which was sent to each Trustee in terms of section 52 of the Port Trust Act.

Read letter from Mr. F. D. Parker, member of Special Budget Committee, dated 12th February, approving of the estimates submitted to the Trustees, with the following exceptions :—He considers that the port dues ought to be reduced, and greater economy practised, if possible, in the Port Department, more especially in the matter of steamers and boats, of which, in his opinion, there are too many. He does not consider it desirable to spend Rs. 6,000 on re-coppering the spare light-ship, which he states will probably never be required. He considers the estimate of dock revenue excessive, and that it would be safer to place it at 20 per cent. rather than 12 per cent. below that of last year.

The receipts and expenditure under each heading of the Budget were considered separately. The estimates of receipts and expenditure on capital account under part I, sections 1, 2, and 3 were accepted as correct.

With regard to the dock revenue, several of the mercantile members of the Board having expressed a more favourable opinion of the trade of the port for the ensuing year than that given by Mr. Parker, the latter intimated that he did not desire to press his views, and the estimates of dock revenue were accepted as presented.

The chairman stated that he agreed with Mr. Parker as to the desirability of reducing the charges on shipping whenever it could with safety be done ; that the port dues had been reduced two years ago by 25 per cent. ; that it would probably not be worth while to reduce them further by less than half an anna per ton ; that such reduction would involve a loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 56,000, and would throw part of the expenditure of the Port Department on to the land properties of the Trust ; and that in view of the considerations set forth in paras. 7 and 8 of his memo, prefixed to the Budget, he considered it unadvisable to reduce the apparent surplus shown in the Budget for the ensuing year.

In the circumstances thus set forth Mr. Parker intimated that he did not intend to propose any amendment, but that he hoped the claims of the shipping to a further reduction of charges, whenever such could be afforded, would be borne in mind.

The whole of the revenue side of the account was then passed, the estimated gross revenue amounting to Rs. 37,34,700.

On the expenditure side of the account the only matter brought forward for discussion was the charges to the Port Fund Account.

The chairman remarked that the question of boats required by that department had been gone into about a year and a half ago, and that the Trustees had come to the conclusion that all those in use were required. A Special Committee had also gone over the establishment of the Port Department, and the estimates were framed in accordance with the decision come to by the Trustees upon the recommendation of that committee.

On the motion of Mr. Parker it was agreed that the Port Officer should be requested to furnish a report showing how the boats of his department are employed, such report to be accompanied by a log for one month from 1st March, to be kept by the tindals of the several boats, other than rowing boats.

With regard to re-coppering the spare light-ship, the chairman stated that it was not at all certain that any expenditure on that account would have to be incurred, but that until the Port Officer's report, which had already been called for, should be received, it would not be desirable to strike out the provision made for re-coppering, and this was agreed to by the Trustees.

It was proposed by Mr. Ollivant that as a financial precaution the total estimated expenditure be increased by Rs. 80,000, to provide for a possible increase in the sum to be paid to the Municipality in lieu of the consolidated rate.

On being put to the meeting Mr. Ollivant's proposal was lost, and the estimates of expenditure, Rs. 34,57,500, were passed as submitted.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Trustees held on the same day :—

Submitted supplemental estimates providing for the following expenditure on dock extension works during 1884-5 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On subsidiary dams ..... | Rs. 30,000. |
| On breaking up Nicol Basin walls ..... | ,, 11,250. |
| On materials on the ground ..... | ,, 33,750. |
| | Rs. 75,003. |

Read minutes of members of Finance Committee.
Resolution.—Sanctioned.
Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st February, describing three wooden sheds which stand within the enclosure of the Cotton Green, and stating that Messrs. Kirby and Company offer Rs. 7,500 for them. He recommends that this offer be accepted. The offer may be accepted.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th February, stating that Trustees' Resolution No. 450, of 16th October, 1883, sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for a new set of links and angle-iron pieces of the dredger Teredo ; that they did not arrive till June, 1884, and that the money was not provided in the Current Budget. The Engineer asks that the sanctioned amount, Rs. 10,000, may be made available before the end of the present financial year.

Resolution.—The necessary provision should be made.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, dated 16th February, thanking the Trustees for permitting Messrs. Taylor and Mr. Bushby to inspect the light-ship Colaba, intimating that these officers report that the vessel would not be suitable for service in the approaches to the port of Calcutta, and stating that under the circumstances the Commissioners are obliged to abandon the idea of purchasing her.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 5th January, suggesting that only three lamps be lighted at Customs-bunder owing to decrease of business there, and inquiring whether he would wish the remaining lamps to be left with a view to lighting them for Customs purposes. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 16th January, intimating that in the event of the Trustees deciding to stop the lighting of certain lamps at Customs-bunder he does not wish them to be left with a view to lighting them for Customs purposes. He indicates the objections which might be raised to any reduction being made in the number of lamps at Customs-bunder. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 12th February. It was proposed by the chairman "that the lamp marked No. 8 on tracing be moved to the position marked 10, and that from the 1st proximo Nos. 2, 3, and 10 only should be lighted ; that intimation be made to the Municipal Commissioner that it is proposed from 1st March to discontinue the lighting at Port Trust expense of lamp No. 6, but that the Trustees will be prepared to hand the lamp over to him should he express a wish to have it ; that Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, and 9, and No. 6 also, should the Municipal Commissioner not require it, be allowed to remain where they are, but unlighted, until the Engineer can find suitable use for them elsewhere. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. G. F. M. Grant that in addition to the lamps proposed by the Chairman to be lighted the lighting of Nos. 7 and 8 should also be continued, No. 9 instead of No. 8 being moved to position No. 10, and that No. 6 continued down until some arrangement is made with the Municipality regarding its maintenance. The amendment was first put and was carried, and it was afterwards put as also was the motion.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 22nd Feb., 1885. | For week-ending 22nd Feb., 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ..... | 32 | 21 |
| ,, ,, out of ,, ..... | 20 | 21 |
| ,, transported ..... | 18 | 15 |
| ,, attended to ..... | 4 | none. |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | For week ending 20th Feb., 1885. | For week ending 20th Feb., 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered ..... | 13 | 11 |
| ,, left ..... | 8 | 8 |
| ,, remaining in dock ..... | 15 | 15 |

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

NOTES FROM PERSIA.

THE Shah has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,00,000 from the military treasury for the construction of a tram line from Mahomrah to Ispahan, Teheran, and Shiraz. Some of the principal Persian merchants have undertaken to make good any amount that may be required over and above the sum sanctioned by Government. The work has already commenced.—*Rast Goftar.*

A CURIOUS MANIFESTO.

WE have received a printed copy of a proclamation signed by the five Ranees of Vankaneer. It is addressed to "our faithful subjects." The Ranees complain that for the last seventeen days a number of people left their homes on account of some zoolum at the hands of the State karbharee. The document does not state what the nature of the alleged zoolum is. We have seen during the Cambay exodus that this "leaving home" may sometimes be attributed to State intrigues, and unfortunately Native States are very much subject to such intrigues. We must add that in the Kattywar Native States women take a larger share in the State rows than the men. A sentence inadvertently quoted by the Ranees that the "Political Agent thinks this agitation uncalled for, and probably occasioned by the Ranees," is a sufficient excuse for us to wait for the other side of the question.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE MAHDI.

IF the likeness of the Mahdi, given in the *Bombay Gazette* of Wednesday, is faithful—and it is not likely to be a flattered one in this case—we are not at all surprised at his success in arms. It is the face of a thinker, an organiser, and a leader of men. In what he and his adherents deem to be a just cause the moral ascendancy of such a military and religious chief could not be resisted even in the towering presence of a hero like Gordon. The English are in for a very troublesome business. It has cost them too dearly already, and we only pray they may be out of it without further damage to the national credit.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Is it not time that some changes should be made in the constitution of the India Council ? It is now the rule to fill up vacancies in the Council by selecting retired members of the Civil Service or some retired mercnants, who by their fads do more harm than good to the country they are supposed to represent. We may quote here the instance of the narrow gauge railway, which is by the result of whim. *Truth* suggests that members of the India Council should be retired Anglo-Indians selected by the natives. Even this concession, small as it is, ought to be considered wrncome. Why cannot the administrators in England try the experiment of native members selected by the Viceroy.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE DESAIS OF NOWSAREE.

WE understand that a member of the Desai family of Nowsaree is preparing to publish in a bulky volume the history of the celebrated Desais who had in their hands the government of some of the principal towns in the Gaekwar State in former years. The volume will contain copies of some very important State documents.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

A STATUTORY CIVILIAN.

MR. JAHANGIR MIAN, the Statutory Civilian at Ahmedabad, has resigned service. He was a present to the Government, we believe, from Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Kattywar, who took special interest in him and his elder brother, the Nawab Sahib of Mangrol. Soon after joining his appointment Master Jehangir was found to be a bit of a white elephant, and no amount of persuasion or coercion, it is said, could make him pass the departmental examination. This is unfortunate, not so much for the youthful ex-Civilian, as for the Government who nominated him and the Political officer at whose instance he was enabled to trifle with the destinies of a big collectorate. Thus do our rulers manage the affairs of State !—*Indian Spectator.*

THE LATE GENERAL GORDON.

YESTERDAY'S *Bombay Gazette* publishes some beautiful lines on "Gordon, Hero and Martyr." In their simple truthfulness they strike us as being the best yet noticed. Most heartily do we echo the prayer that the blood of the martyr may restore peace to the distracted nation.—*Id.*

THE RAJA OF BANSDA.

THE young Raja of Bansda is to be invested with full administrative authority in his State from the 5th instant. The investiture ceremony will be performed on behalf of the Bombay Government by Mr. Shepherd, Commissioner N. D. Mr. Mullock, the Collector of Surat, will also be present on the occasion.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

THE *Indian Spectator*.—If Mr. Geary cares for the chairmanship of the Corporation he may have it for the mere asking. His services generally, and those rendered to the city's interests in particular, as guide and moderator are entitled to a lasting recognition. And we should be glad on the first opportunity to see his experience utilised by the local Legislature. As to the present Chairman of the Corporation it would seem scarcely necessary to renew his term in view of the growing desire on the part of Government to strengthen the constitution of the Legislative Council. The Council has two capital representatives of the people in Messrs. Budrudin and Telang. But their somewhat placid wisdom needs a little of the combative element to complete its usefulness. And this element Mr. Mehta can supply admirably. The proceedings of the Council have been seldom enlivened by a debate in the popular sense since Mr. Mandlik's elevation to the superior body. Is there any particular objection to two Parsees representing native interests ?

## BENGAL.

MR. LOUDON.—A telegram from Brisbane, dated January 22dd, to a Melbourne paper, states :—At a meeting of the Tramway Board this morning a telegram was read announcing the arrival in Melbourne of Mr. Loudon, formerly manager of the Calcutta Tramway, with whom negotiations are in progress as to his taking the Traffic Managership here. It was resolved to telegraph to Mr. Loudon to come on to Brisbane to meet the Board as soon as possible.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MISSION SCANDAL.—The Commission sent out by the general assembly of the Scotch Kirk, to investigate the changes made by the Rev. Mr. Hastie against the character of the Scotch Mission generally, leave ended their labours, and have Calcutta we believe to-day. The assembly appointed the Commission with very great reluctance, but as Mr. Hastie spoke positively of the immoral character of the Mission generally, it was resolved to send a Commission, and to give Mr. Hastie every opportunity he could stipulate for, to establish the terrible charges made by him gainst his quondam colleagues and their predecessors. The Commission consisted of the Rev. A. Gray, minister of Dalkeith, the Rev. J. MacNeill, minister of Caporth, and Mr. John Ranken, an advocate of Edinburgh. All these gentlemen arrived in Calcutta some weeks ago, and have given Mr. Hastie every possible opportunity for specifying the charges he had to prefer against the Mission. We will be surprise no one to learn that Mr. Hastie had no charges to prefer. It would have surprised us all very much if there had been any and it is only charitable to believe that Mr. Hastie is really not answerable for what he does. We have long looked upon him as the victim of monomania, and the assembly might, we think, have discerned this for itself. It is fatal to Mr. Hastie's own happiness and destructive of all hope of his future usefulness, that his mania should have assumed so malevolent an aspect. Instead of the charity that thinks no evil of others, his imagination seems to lead him to think every possible evil of others. It is this mania that has produced the terrible scandal of the last two years, and that has made an absolute wreck of his own character, abilities, and position. He has friends still in Calcutta, men of sense and position, who lament deeply his loss of position, and all influence for good in India. And these gentlemen will no doubt advise him to the best of their power, as to his future course. Mr. Gray leaves Calcutta, we hear, for Madras, and Columbo on his way home. The other two members of the Commission go to Darjeeling, and will visit the North-West before returning to Scotland.—*Statesman.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—When only six competitors left in and three matches to be played it seemed that Wednesday afternoon would certainly bring us to the penultimate stage of the contest in the third round. But the weather, which on previous days had been too long now proved too short for what was wanted of it, a testimony to the obstinacy of the games, but unfortunately for the progress of the tournament. The three ties were drawn to follow Captain Anson *vs.* Mr. Grimston ; Mr. Barnet *vs.* Mr. Ross ; and Mr. Peile *vs* Mr. Bigg. The first only was finished, Captain Anson defeating Mr. Grimston after a hard game by two sets to love. The game between Mr. Barnet and Mr. Ross would probably have been decided too, but that when the score in the first set reached 5 all, it was discovered that the committee had perpetrated a rule that in such cases vantage sets should be played at the option of either competitor. Mr. Barnet rather unnecessarily claiming this, the game was indefinitely, and the same thing happening in the next set, had to be drawn ; the score being two to love in favour of Ross. It has thus been satisfactorily proved that under the Committee's rules a whole afternoon may be taken up with two sets. In December or January one now hears a whole forenoon over a set, and Mr. Bigg ended also in a draw, the former making two sets to his opponent's one. The undecided game were to be played off afresh on Thursday afternoon, and full scores will be published with the results.—*Pioneer.*

## LORD R. CHURCHILL AT BENARES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Benares on Feb. 25 to the Allahabad paper, says :—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here on Sunday last by the down mail. The Maharajah's carriage with Raja Siva Prasad was waiting at the station. His lordship drove straight to Nadessur Kothi, the mansion of the Maharajah, whose guest his lordship was during his short stay here. In the afternoon the Maharajah paid a visit to his guest, and had a long talk with Raja Siva Prasad to see the principal sights of this ancient Hindu city. Early next morning his lordship drove *via* the Rajghat bridge to Ramnagar, where Kumar Maharajah and his son received him at the palace, which was in waiting with splendid caparisoned horses, and elephants with gold and silver hoods and howdas lined the approaches of the palace, and a guard-of-honour of the Maharajah's troops presented arms when his Lordship alighted from the carriage. After a stay of about a quarter of an hour, during which his lordship was conversing with Kumar Maharajah, Lord Randolph Churchill left the palace and came down the large flight of stone steps of the palace ghat to take boat to glide down the river. The Maharajah's paddle boat prettily trimmed left Ramnagar and slowly it went down and down, thereby allowing Lord Randolph the best opportunity to see the whole range of those picturesque ghats and glittering temples which no other city in India can boast of ; the boat touched the head of the bridge at Rajghat, where his lordship took carriage and drove to Nadessar for breakfast. During the river trip Raja Siva Prasad was in company of his lordship explaining the various sights of historical interest that presented themselves to view. In the evening his noble guest well acquainted with the city the Maharajah invited a number of Municipal and District Board members, Honorary Magistrates, Barristers, Professors, Pleaders, etc., to an evening party on Monday at his Nadessar mansion, so a good number of gentlemen were present. The musicians, the dancing girls, and the Maharajah's own theatricals were discoursing excellent and sonorous music, while lively and interesting conversation was going on between his lordship and the gentlemen who were present. After ten o'clock the party broke up, and his lordship went to rest. Next morning his lordship again went in a boat with Raja Siva Prasad to see the ghats, the sight of which so pleased him the day before, and at half-past two left the station for the Upper Provinces, the Maharajah and his son and Raja Siva Prasad accompanying him to the station to see him off.

## A NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICER PLACED IN ARREST.

SUBADAR SHADAR SHERIFF, of the 22nd M. N. I. stationed at Perambore, who has upwards of thirty years' service, has been placed under arrest under the following circumstances :—On the 19th instant he sought an interview with his Wing Commander, Major Bredin, with the object of making a representation regarding a grievance that he had against his Commanding Officer for having used certain expressions to him on a public parade, on the previous day, while the regiment was at Battalion exercise, at the Doveton College grounds. He considered that the expressions had degraded and compromised his position as a Native Commissioned Officer, and he desired redress at the hands of his Commanding Officer. In support of what he stated to the Wing Commander, he desired that the Subadar Major should be called as a witness, as he had also been present with the regiment under arms on the occasion referred to. The Subadar Major did not appear to be a willing witness, but promised to give his evidence when the proper time arrived for him to do so. The Wing Commander promised to represent the case to the Commanding Officer the following day, and the Subadar as well as the Subadar Major were requested to be then present. They both then left the quarters of the Wing Commander. The Subadar Major alleges that, on their leaving the premises, Subadar Khadir Sherif, in a very excited manner, threatened to take his (the Subadar Major's) life if he declined to state what had really transpired. This conversation appears to have been over-heard by a line sentry as they passed him, whom the Subadar Major has called as a witness. The upshot of the whole of this unpleasant business is the Subadar's arrest, and the matter is now under investigation. Mr. P. B. Gordon, Solicitor, has been retained to watch the case for the accused.—*Madras Times.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

## THE HYDERABAD JAIL MUTINY.

THE *Hyderabad Telegraph* gives the following account of the disturbance in Hyderabad Jail :—From what we can learn of this disturbance it would appear that the prisoners had been in the habit of purchasing vegetables from dealers who come to the jail. It was found that these dealers were in the habit of smuggling in contraband or forbidden articles, such as arrack, ganja, opium, tobacco, etc. Orders were then issued that only persons under the control of the prison authorities should be allowed to bring in the vegetables, and measures were taken to stop the introduction of such articles as were proscribed by Government. On Monday morning last the prisoners one and all refused to take their issue of rations, and the Superintendent, upon his arrival at the jail at 6-30 a. m., inquired into the matter, and the prisoners all told him that they would not take their rations until the order issued regarding the sale of vegetables was cancelled, and the old dealers were again permitted to enter the jail. An hour's grace was given to them to think over the matter. They were spoken to again when they all raised up a yell positively and defiantly refusing to submit until the order was withdrawn. In the meantime they broke into the workshops, armed themselves with whatever they could find, destroying the looms and other property. Double sentries were then mounted at all the towers and all around, and all other jail servants and peons removed from inside the jail. The prisoners were very turbulent all night long, yelling and hooting and defying the authorities. On Tuesday they again refused to accept the rations.

Troops and police were sent for. The police arrived first, but such *brave* men could not be expected to act, in a case of danger, until the arrival of the troops. It was too late by that time to act that evening, and so they had to march back to barracks and came up at 6 a. m. the following morning (Wednesday). In the meantime Mr. Gordon tried his best again to reason with the prisoners ; but with no effect. It appears that the prisoners are extremely well fed and are, most of them, "as fat as pigs." And they had been preparing for this outbreak secretly for some days previously, by putting away a portion of their daily rations, and had a sufficient store to last three or four days. The troops were then ordered to enter by both gates, followed by the police and then by the juvans. They had no sooner entered the gates than they were assaulted with a shower of all descriptions of missiles, and one report says that one of the prisoners fired a pistol at Captain Fallon. When the order to "fire" was given the prisoners at once fell back, and the "cease firing" was at once sounded by Mr. Gordon, the prisoners ran into their cells and were cowed. The valiant police then fell to and severely treated them. Consequently there is no telling properly how many were killed and wounded by the military and how many by the police. The whole city, we believe, is crying shame against these brave, valuable and useful guardians of the public peace. However the result is, we believe 11 killed and 32 wounded, four of the "wounded" having died yesterday ; making 15 deaths, among whom were 3 of the most desperate and bad characters in Hyderabad. The prison guard, we hear, behaved very well, and were well under the control of their superiors. There is one point in all this that has been entirely set aside, in fact we may say avoided, that is the attempt to pacify and conciliate a band of 600 infuriated vagabonds, the refuse from all the out districts is a great mistake. There are a set of unreasonable brutes, and take all such actions as an acknowledgement of fear and weakness. The idea that for three whole days a set of unarmed villains were able to set the authorities at defiance is absurd, and had definite measures been taken on the first show of mutiny, the authorities would have better maintained their proper position and respects, and most likely no lives except those of the ring-leaders would have been lost at all. Immediate, positive and definite action is what is required to such cases. Vacillation, "somjowing" and all that bunkum is only looked upon as a sure indication of weakness, and a row of importance in itself may, by such action, be made to assume vast propositions.

## THE BENGAL RENT BILL

IN the Legislative Council on the 27th Feb. Sir Steuart Bayley moved that the report of the Tenancy Bill be taken into consideration. His speech was a long and exhaustive one. He said that such questions as whether legislation was necessary at all, and whether legislation was barred by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, he considered to have been disposed of previous to the reading of the Bill, and he should not re-open them. He then proceeded to review the work of the Select Committee and showed the nature and reasons of Mr. Grimwood's resignation made, and how far the Bill as altered was likely to succeed in securing those results which the Council had in view. He claimed for the Bill that it secured the following good results :—1st, by returning to the old principle of the *khodkhast* ryot, it gives the ryot his occupancy right, not only in actual lands held for twelve years, but in any land held by him in the village, and it meets the great blot of the old law by facilitating his proof of these rights. 2nd, the Bill prevents the occupancy-ryot from contracting himself out of his status. 3rd, the Bill puts an effectual check on incessant enhancements. 4th, the Bill secures to the occupancy-ryot ample time for rent instalments the Bill, while leaving the number and dates of instalment to agreement or local usage, provides that an interval of at least three months shall intervene between the institution of successive suits for arrears of rent. 6th, the Bill abolishes ejectment in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent against an occupancy-ryot, and requires the decree-holder to bring the tenancy to sale. 7th, the Bill has effectually weakened the power of the landlord to use the process of distraint for purposes of simple oppression, though it remains a valuable instrument for the recovery of arrears. Sir Steuart Bayley claimed that on all these points the Bill was an improvement on the old law, and, without any injustice to the landlord, fulfilled the object of Government, which was "to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land." The just interests of landlords had not been lost sight of in any way. Sir Steuart Bayley in conclusion answered the charge that the Bill was being passed with undue haste. It had been before the public for three years before it was introduced into Council, and during the two years it had been before the Select Committee. Every section had been discussed and re-discussed from every possible point of view. He added, "there is really a ghastly irony in the accusation that we are now giving no time for consideration, and are asking you to pass the Bill with undue and indecent haste. I am unwilling to look upon such accusation as made in a malicious spirit, but it is really difficult to suppose any one can attach serious credence to it. I can understand advocates of the zemindars ,wishing to drop the Bill altogether ; I can understand, though I cannot sympathise with, those advocates of the ryots who would gladly see this Bill abandoned in the hope that the result may be to necessitate a more drastic measure being passed hereafter. But what I do not understand is how anyone who regards public and not personal interests can wish that a growing agitation should be inflamed, and dangerous passions further aggravated by a renewed and useless discussion on matters, which further discussion cannot possibly further illumine. Yet this is, I understand, the recommendation made by the representatives of the zemindars. In fact what I am now saying is really addressed to the amendment which stands as the first disputed question the Council will have to decide. In fact you are asked to consider whether this Bill should or should not be republished with a view to a fresh collection of opinions, involving a fresh consideration by the Select Committee and the hanging up of the whole subject for another year, when precisely the same tactics would be repeated. There must be some point of finality in all this discussion. The whole scope of the work of the Select Committee since the Bill was last republished has been to prune excrescences. Our alterations during this session have not been such as to insert any novel provisions of serious importance into the Bill, nor such as to offer material for discussion outside the well-worn lines. We have ample evidence from various parts of the country, from Mymensingh in the east to Behar in the west, from Rungpur in the north to Orissa in the south, that the agitation on this subject cannot safely be prolonged, and that whatever is done in regard to the Bill should be done finally and at once. I believe I shall have the support of the Lieutenant-Governor in saying that it would in his opinion be seriously injurious to the interests of the Province if legislation is now postponed, and I have no hesitation, therefore, in asking you to reject the amendment that the Bill should be republished, and to decide on proceeding at once with the consideration of our Report and of those amendments of which notice has been given."

## THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—The telegram announcing that it has been decided to make a line of railway from Suakim to Berber naturally suggests the thought, How is it to be done ? Is the Home Government going to do it unaided, or should the Indian Government be called to assist ? The question will be examined with a view to show who is in the best position to carry the work through rapidly and cheaply. How would the Home Government set about making the railway ? It has no organised railway staff of its own, and it would be compelled to fall back upon one of the large contractors. Any contractor who would undertake to complete the line in a certain time would be able to name his own terms. And even then there would still be no security that the work would be accomplished satisfactorily. An English contractor would have to send out a staff unaccustomed to the necessarily heavy exposure to the sun and weather, which all employed would have to undergo. To sum up, if the Home Government undertake this line, it will cost them an immense sum, and even then there would be no security of the work being completed in the time agreed on.

On turning to the capabilities of the Indian Government the position is found to be totally different. This Government has a large and organised staff of experienced and acclimatised engineers and subordinates of all grades, a portion of whom could be made immediately available, and most of whom have been engaged in the construction of railways in India for the last fifteen years. To show in what high estimation Indian Government railway engineers are held in the open market, it may be mentioned that the private companies by whom railways have recently been constructed in India have universally borrowed Government engineers to make their lines in preference to obtaining men in the open market. The Indian Government, therefore, if asked to assist in the construction of the Suakim line is in a position to provide at once an experienced and well seasoned staff. The Government has also a large fund to draw belonging to its metre gauge State railways for an immediate supply of rolling-stock and materials to make a commencement of the line during the time that further supplies are being sent from England. Thus the Indian Government is in a position to send out from India at short notice a competent and acclimatised staff accustomed to railway construction, and also a supply of material sufficient to start the line at once either of which advantages would be within the reach of an English contractor. The result of the above comparison suggests that if the line is to be made at once the Indian Government should at last largely assist in the undertaking. With this view the following outline of the necessary arrangement is roughly sketched.

The arrangement will, it is assumed, be for the construction of a railway at the minimum rate of four miles a day, work to be commenced as soon as possible, the line to be also equipped with sufficient rolling-stock to enable it to carry supplies for the troops in addition to the material required for its own construction. On this supposition, the first thing to do is to estimate at once the material and rolling-stock that would be required to complete the line, steel pot sleepers being used in preference to wood which is easily destroyed by burning. All the narrow gauge lines in the country and the State railway stores should be at once called upon to state what spare material and stock they could each supply ; the balance still short could be ordered from England by telegraph. It would take at least a month to organise the staff required in India, and it would be another month before men and material could be landed and before all could be in working order at Suakim so that there would be two months available in which to make the requisite material and send it from England. A sufficient supply of engines and wagons of the metre gauge could certainly be supplied from India and the only thing that might be short would be rails and sleepers, and these could be put in hand at once in England. The staff would consist of one chief engineer, twelve assistants, and a locomotive superintendent, each assistant working direct under the chief, and each being in separate charge of a portion of the work of laying out, grading, plate-laying, maintaining stores general. Each of the above works require to be in charge of two assistants who would relieve one another, and be in charge of separate gangs of men. Two separate gangs of men would be required for each of the above works, one gang putting in their two miles and then being relieved by another gang.

The work would probably have to be done at night as the rails and the sun would be too hot for work in the day. If the electric light be used there should be no difficulty. The chief of this line should not be selected on the grounds of departmental seniority : the man selected should be young and of sound health, and one who has been engaged in the construction of railways regularly, or who has been on the staff of one. Who knew him and whom he knew were fit for the works He would, of course, make his own selection of assistants. European drivers, firemen, platelayer, and artificers should be sent from India, as these men would be well seasoned to exposure. The chief difficulty would be in the collection of the native staff. To get the right men to go high wages would have to be offered, and it would require the personal influence of the members of the staff to induce the best men to join. On the supposition that no local labour would be procurable at Suakim it would be necessary to send out 1,000 labourers with their head-men, and skilled mistrees from India. These men could be recruited best in the Deccan and Kathiawar and should contain a large contingent of lascars who are hardy and active men and accustomed to travel. Even if local labour is available a n

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

THE Banks and most of the merchants' offices having been closed to-day for the Holi holidays, there has been next to nothing in the shape of local business passing. Meanwhile the home telegraphic advices continue disappointing in their dulness, no symptom of approaching improvement being as yet perceptible.

Money in London seems inclined to harden again, the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills being quoted at 3⅜, an advance of ⅛ per cent. Still this would be insufficient to account for a decline of ⅛ in Consols, which are back again to 98⅜; so that we may take it there has again been a renewed weakening of confidence regarding the political outlook. In Indian securities the 3½ per cent. sterling loan has receded ½ to 100½, whilst rupee paper is higher by ¼ in Fours, and ½ in Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is reported dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. Wheat is also dull and partially 6d. per quarter lower.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, except for Surats, which were steady, 1,200 bales having been sold out of a total of 8,000 bales for the day. Spot values are unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower in all positions. In New York also whilst ready Cotton yesterday was again quoted at 11¼ cents, futures were 4 points lower at 11·68 cents per lb. for June shipment. This slight relapse may be taken, we think, as expressive of disappointment with the outcome of the weekly figures. The small receipts at the American ports and continued light arrivals here warranted expectations of decidedly more attenuated figures of supply, but small as the quantity of Cotton is which has come to light during the week, the total off-take has been still smaller, giving an increase of 10,000 bales in the visible supply and in the Liverpool stock of 24,000 bales. The former, however, still shows a deficiency of 405,000 bales as compared with last year, and 386,000 as compared with 1883, a deficiency which can scarcely fail to be increased as the season advances, the available quantity of Americans still to come forward being, there is little doubt, now less than last year, with no probability of any compensating increase from this side.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts ..... | 50,000 | 73,000 | 134,000 |
| " exports to U. K. ..... | 54,000 | 47,000 | 53,000 |
| " " Cont. ..... | 10,000 | 20,000 | 74,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept... | 4,364,000 | 4,302,000 | 4,399,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. " | 1,902,000 | 1,812,000 | 1,999,000 |
| " Cont. | 1,165,000 | 1,023,000 | 1,256,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports ..... | 802,000 | 955,000 | 933,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds ..... | 2,950,000 | 3,356,320 | 3,336,810 |
| " " Surats ..... | 297,000 | 456,300 | 542,590 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are :— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool ..... | 945,000 | 978,120 | 965,210 |
| " London ..... | 33,000 | 61,600 | 77,700 |
| American afloat ..... | 200,000 | 270,000 | 204,000 |
| East Indian " ..... | 30,000 | 104,000 | 88,000 |
| | 1,208,000 | 1,413,120 | 1,334,910 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands ..... | 6¼d. | 5¼d. | 5 9-16d. |
| " Good Fair Dholleras ... | 4½d. | 4¼d. | 4 3-16d. |
| Difference..... | 1¾d. | 1¼d. | 1⅜d. |


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THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been ADDED to the Library during the week :—

ROOM A.

7-312—Amongst the Shans, by A. R. Colquhoun.
9-12—Celebrated English women of the Victorian Era, by Mr. H. D. Adams.
24-107—Frederick the Great (Military Biographies), by Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A.
6-12—George Eliot's Life as related in her Letters and Journal, by J. W. Cross.
Gazetteers of the Bombay Presidency—Vol. XXI, Belgaum ; vol. XXII, Dharwar ; vol. XXIII, Bijapur ; presented by Bombay Government.
History of the Parsis, by Dosabhoy Framjee, vols. 2, presented by Jamsetjee N. Petit, Esq.
15-122—International Policy, Essays on the Foreign Relations of England (Present.)
16-122—Leviathan ; or the Matter, Form and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil, by T. Hobbes.
23-107—Loudon (Military Biographies), by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
13-122—Obiter Dicta, Fourth Edition.
14-122—Practical Journalism [How to Enter Thereon and Succeed), by J. Dawson.
Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel (Europe.) by T. W. Rudler and Geo. G. Chisholm.

ROOM B.

6-1—Folly Morrison, by Frank Barnett.
26-52—Innocent, by Mrs. Oliphant.
14-61—Like Dian's Kiss, by "Rita."
16-41—Loyal, Brave, and True, vols. 3, by Alice O'Connell.
17-51—Poisoned Arrows, by Jean Middlemas.
24-59—Root of all Evil, by Florence Marryat.
13-51—Princess Napraxine, by Ouida.
3-85—Souls and Cities.
22-89—Restored, by Emily Spender.

ROOM C.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1882, presented by the Smithsonian Institution of U. S. A.
Second Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior for 1880-81, by J. W. Powell, Director, presented by the Smithsonian Institution of U. S. A.
Annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the year 1883-84, presented by the Municipal Commissioner.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BURNETT—WATSON—February 28, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regt., to Margaret Eleanor, daughter of D. Watson, Esq., of Malabar Hill, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1885.


THE Government have escaped defeat in the House of Commons by the narrow majority of fourteen votes, Sir Stafford Northcote's vote of censure for their policy in the Soudan having been rejected on Friday night by 302 to 288. In the House of Lords, whose adverse decision was a foregone conclusion, a similar motion has been adopted by 189 to 68, a majority almost of three to one. Thus censured in one House, and averting censure in the other by an insignificant majority, the position of the Cabinet is precarious enough to set people asking if they are likely to hold their ground till the session has run its normal course—if, in other words, the general election, which common anticipation had fixed for 1886, will not take place in 1885. They could scarcely survive one more such victory, if victory so narrow an avoidance of disaster can be deemed. Nothing, indeed, is more likely than that in another division on this unlucky business the majority would be on the other side. Their most uncalculating apologists must admit that the confidence of Parliament in their Soudanese policy is constantly and seriously diminishing. This is the third vote of censure upon this subject which they have had to confront, and on each occasion their majority has grown smaller by degrees and alarmingly less. In February of last year Sir Stafford Northcote asked the House to censure Ministers for their vacillating and inconsistent policy in the Soudan. Their majority on that occasion was 49. In May Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposed a motion expressing regret that the course pursued by the Government had not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's mission, safety to secure his personal safety were still delayed. Against this motion they secured a majority of only 28. Considering that the Government when they took office five years ago had a majority of 46 over Conservatives and Home Rulers—or reckoning Home Rulers on their side of 166—this was a significant falling off. Votes of this kind recorded for an administration which in its early days was formidable almost beyond precedent, cannot be deemed votes of confidence, and it will need all that faculty of self-persuasion which Mr. Gladstone possesses in such abundance to convince him that the House of Commons approves of his Soudanese policy merely because by little more than a technical majority it refuses to declare that that policy is censurable. A little more than eleven years ago Mr. Gladstone thought it his duty to announce to his constituents at Greenwich that the authority which was in 1868 amply confided by the nation to the Liberal party and its leaders had sunk below the point necessary for the due defence and prosecution of the public interests, and that it could in no way be so effectually and legitimately restored as by an appeal to the people. There is no need to endeavour to trace out a parallel between the condition of the Government and of the Liberal party in January, 1874, and in March, 1885 ; but it would need some confidence to assert that the authority enjoyed by the Administration to-day is greater than that which Mr. Gladstone eleven years ago deemed inadequate for "the due defence and prosecution of public interests." In one important respect, it must be admitted, the conditions differ from those that then obtained. The fact that an important, but probably no longer a difficult, portion of the work of electoral reform remains to be accomplished would justify the Government in delaying until after the passing of the Redistribution Bill that appeal to the country which such a vote as that of last Friday might otherwise have necessitated at a very early date. The Redistribution Bill, no doubt, is safe, whether the Government remain in office or whether they resign. If they themselves did not pilot it through Parliament, the Conservative *Cabinet d'Affaires* which alone could at this time take their place would do the work, possibly doing it as well as they would. But despite the compromise of the autumn session it would still be in the fitness of things that the men who brought in the Franchise Bill should complete the work that they have begun. There are good reasons, therefore, entirely outside those predilections for office which are often spoken of as though there could be no other real obstacle to resignation, why Ministers should not at once act upon the monition which seems to be implied in the worse than dubious vote which the House of Commons has just recorded. The condition of the Ministry is perhaps in no degree more satisfactory than it was when Mr. Gladstone eleven years ago advised Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. But there are obvious objections to a dissolution at this particular time, and the reasons against an immediate resignation are at least respectable. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Ministers decided on Saturday not to resign office. The only thing that is surprising about their decision is that, according to Reuter, it took them four hours to arrive at it.

WE have lately published a number of letters on the administration of the Abkari Department, and the effects which the present policy of Government has on the morals of the people in our territory on the one hand, and on the rights of Native States on the other. It will be remembered that "Keswal" threw down the gauntlet, in his first letter, published in our paper of the 1st ult. His object was to controvert the opinion generally entertained in native society, that the Abkari Department has been pushing its work in the spirit of an enterprising tradesman. He pointed out that "whatever might be said against the Abkari Department, it has had such a success in putting down intemperance as no teetotal association ever had." "Keswal" further explained that he had never been an Abkari officer "properly so called," nor had he anything to say to any part of the policy of the Abkari Department, except in an incidental way, when such matters came before a local revenue officer who simply carries out his orders in that matter, or a magistrate who simply administers the law, and before whom, in an excise prosecution, the Abkari officers are as much on their trial as the nominal accused. His statements were challenged by "Forester," who inquired whether it was to be believed that the liquor contractors steadily refused to meet the demand for liquor at a loss to themselves. If the demand for liquor was not increasing through the direct encouragement given to drinking by the contractors, how otherwise was it possible for them to recoup themselves for the enormous sums they pay to the Abkari Commissioner for the monopoly of retailing liquor to the public ? He next inquired whether it was not the case that if the dearness of liquor discouraged its purchase by those who could not help requiring drink of some sort, bad liquor may be made cheap enough to supply the wants of the million ?

We do not wish to enter into that part of the controversy which has reference to the alcoholic character of toddy. On this subject there is the assurance of Dr. Lyon, in the letter which we published on Thursday, that freshly-drawn toddy removed from the tree is in an active state of fermentation and contains more or less alcohol. But it is to be remembered that in the coast districts, where the climate is extremely damp, especially during the rainy season, toddy is considered to be a necessary of life to the ryots and the tribes inhabiting the forests. The Bombay Government had probably this consideration in mind when they refused their sanction to a proposal recently made by the Abkari Department to push up rates on brab and date trees in the Pardi sub-division of the Surat district. If we are not mistaken, the Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka strongly protested against the proposal to run up rates on brab and date trees, the effect of which would only be to deprive the aboriginal classes of the sub-division—the Dublas and Chodhrus—of what to them was more valuable than a field of bajri or jowari. The beverage is believed to act as a preservative against the effect of excessive humidity, and fevers and malarious diseases. A great deal of the misapprehension on the subject would be cleared up by the publication by Government of papers bearing on the subject. It seems to us that it is the extremely rigorous working of the Abkari laws at present that is more or less responsible for the widespread unpopularity of the department. Prosecutions for the breach of Abkari laws have become more numerous than ever. It is not, however, so much the number of prosecutions as the disproportionately heavy punishments with which offenders under the Abkari Act have been visited, and the large powers with which Abkari officers have been armed, which have made the department a terror in the country. It would be hardly believed that the offence of being found in possession of a bottle of liquor contrary to the provisions of the Act is often punished with imprisonment for six months, but such cases, we are told, are not few or far between. It was only the other day in Surat that a Parsee liquor seller was charged by an Abkari inspector with having in his possession copper vessels used in distilling liquor, contrary to the provisions of the Abkari Act. The case was heard before the second-class magistrate in charge of the Chawrasi taluka, who, after due inquiry, dismissed the accused on finding that the last eighteen months in the back parts of his shop, where they could be seen by any passer-by. These vessels formed parts of a private still which the owner had kept in the sadr distillery, but which had to be removed to his shop on the introduction of the farming system, under which the farmer alone has the monopoly of distilling country liquor. In another case we are told that Mr. Lely, the Assistant Collector of Surat, had to remit a fine of Rs. 10 on appeal, on finding that the charge that the accused, a Parsee cook, had in his house a quantity of liquor could not be sustained. In another case a servant of the liquor farmer in Surat went so far out of his way as to convey an implied threat to the magistrate while a case in which he was concerned was under investigation, to beware of consequences if his decision went adverse to the interests of the Abkari Department. The magistrate very properly animadverted strongly upon this conduct. It would thus appear that "Keswal's" statement that the Abkari officers are as much on their trial as the nominal accused, can hardly be borne out in all cases.

We have received complaints, as to the truth of which it is very difficult to pronounce. Are we, for instance, to believe that at the instance of the Abkari Department a quarantine police have been stationed in many parts of a district like Thana, to look after the poor jungle tribes, and the cost of which has to be borne by the people of the taluka, as an additional charge on the villages of the talukas ? Are we to believe that superior magistrates, in sifting the returns of cases tried by their subordinates, have to animadvert on the lightness of punishments inflicted on offenders for breach of Abkari provisions ? And what other effect can such animadversions have except to warn the subordinate magistrates that they would incur the displeasure of their superiors if their trial of cases resulted in lighter punishments, and to visit the offenders with the heaviest punishments which it is in the power of the law to inflict ? What are we to say to the allegation that in some of these trials it is not unusual to find that the bottles of country liquor of which the accused are charged with being found in possession are traced to the servants of the prosecutors ? Returns of cases thus disposed of are doubtless sent to the High Court. It is to be hoped that such cases are closely scrutinized by the learned judges. We have no doubt that if closely sifted they would go far to prevent the Abkari Department from being looked upon with such aversion by the district population. The failure on the part of an Abkari inspector to prove his case before a magistrate scarcely does much harm to him ; but to the accused it is a scurce of annoyance, and a waste of time and money. The whole thing comes to this, that with the Government withholding the annual administration report regarding the Abkari Department from the public it is difficult to blame people if they entertain views on the Abkari management which indicate great distrust. And a further inconvenience is that with the utmost desire to sift the truth we should find it extremely difficult to discover how matters really stand.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* is not usually deemed to be as accurate an interpreter of the mind of the Russian Foreign Office as the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, but it belongs to the inspired class of papers, and there can be no mistake as to the source whence the inspiration of its recent article on the Afghan frontier was derived. It has the true official ring, and its solicitation to England to desire the Ameer to come to a friendly understanding with Russia is undoubtedly the expression of a view to which eminent authorities desire to give currency. Beyond that, however, there is little to give importance to it. It should have as much or as little influence upon the policy of the English Government as the pleading of the most obscure print in St. Petersburg might have. The writer knows well enough that in speaking of the inadmissible pretensions of the Ameer he is dealing with the pretensions of the English Government, and that in advising the Viceroy to counsel him to act with prudence and moderation he is only urging the Viceroy and the Government whom he represents to tell the Ameer that England will withdraw her promise to aid him against aggression. England, of course, is willing enough to come to an understanding with Russia, if the latter will give her the opportunity ; but it is a necessity of our position that in all negotiations on the subject the interests of the Ameer must be scrupulously taken into account, and that the British Government must act for him as a patron acts to a client to whom he is bound by the most imperative obligations of honour and of policy. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has evidently been turning back to an early chapter in the history of our relations with Afghanistan—a chapter, however, whose lessons are too fresh in the minds of Anglo-Indian statesmen to need reviving. "To counsel the Ameer to act with prudence and moderation" is a phrase which, translated into action, would mean the abandonment of Abdul Rahman, as Lord Lytton's "counsels" to Shere Ali meant his abandonment by the Indian Government. The consequences of that unhappy incident are not yet forgotten, and we should be greatly surprised to see the blunder repeated. It is true enough that, as the St. Petersburg paper says, we are responsible for the acts of Afghanistan, so long, of course, as the Ameer submits to our control in his external relations. We are responsible, however, not merely for him and to him, but to ourselves, and it is useless to ask us to divest ourselves of our responsibility. That would be mean, ungenerous, and impolitic.

WE are glad to hear that the requisition for a meeting of the subscribers for the Byculla Girls' School has been withdrawn, it being considered that the matter complained of was sufficiently inquired into at the time, and that there was no object in continuing an angry controversy on the subject. The girls' school is now admittedly in a better condition than it had been in for years. We believe a vote of confidence in the directors will be moved at the meeting which was convened before the requisition was withdrawn.

THIS afternoon a meeting of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition will be held in the Chamber of Commerce. His Excellency the Governor will preside—the first time that a Governor has ever presided at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. But Sir James Fergusson has all through given the heartiest co-operation in the work of organising the forthcoming Exhibition. His interest in the undertaking will not expire with his period of office. He will work in London for the common object. The meeting to-day will decide finally upon the date at which the Exhibition will be opened. For reasons which we explained in detail the guarantors will probably defer the opening of the Exhibition, which it was intended should take place on the fifteenth December, 1886. The American Exhibition which is to supplement the Exhibition of Indian and Colonial products in London next year, will render it desirable in the interests of the Bombay Exhibition to have another year for the collection of exhibits from the Colonies and America. The names of the Executive Committee will be agreed to at the meeting to-day, and Government will be asked to nominate the gentlemen who will represent it on that body.

SOUDAN.

THE contribution of this Presidency towards the Indian contingent was despatched in three vessels, two of which left the dock on Saturday, and the third yesterday. The 28th numbered altogether 827 native officers and sepoys, and were accompanied by nine English officers. 529 mules were also sent by the same vessels. Colonel Singleton, the Commandant of the regiment, left in the Bangalore, with Lieutenant and Adjutant Carter, Quartermaster Edwards, and Dr. Burness, with 360 men, 265 followers, 6 horses, and 122 mules and ponies. Major Westmacott and Lieutenant Custance were the officers on board the Ellora, with 235 men, 162 followers, 3 horses, and 129 mules and ponies. Missing the morning tide, these two steamers quitted the dock about nine in the evening. The third vessel, the Chanda, had only the previous night cleared the cargo brought by her from Calcutta, and was in consequence detained until yesterday morning, reloading with stores. Captain Reilly and Lieutenant Thompson went with this vessel, which took 230 men, 163 followers, 3 horses, and 160 mules and ponies. The departure of these vessels for only three steamers in the Prince's Dock yesterday. The Indian Government steamer Tenasserim takes away the Madras Sappers and Miners this evening ; the Clan Mackay tows the County of Kinross, which is lying in the stream, to Kurrachee, where both load with camels ; and the Rhosina leaves to-day, direct for Suakim, with 1,100 followers. Among her cargo are several hundreds of tents for the Transport Department. A number of steamers are in harbour, ready to enter the dock, including the Chupra, Aberfeldie, Elliot, Peshwa, and Secundra.

CAPTURE OF A DARING DACOIT IN BOMBAY.

AN important capture made a few days since in Bombay has resulted in the leader of a daring band of dacoits being handed over to the military authorities at Mhow on the charge of looting a native banker's house at Indore under the most audacious circumstances. The offence was committed within the territory of the Maharajah Holkar. About a fortnight ago an armed gang of some thirty Pathans, headed by Jamir Khan, boldly attacked the premises of a banker in the native town of Indore, totally disregarding the fact that four police sepoys were on guard in the interior of the building. The dacoits entered the place in a body not without a fight, for one of the police guards was shot dead and two of the others were wounded. Violent hands were laid on the survivors. They appear to have been bound hand and foot, and gagged, a guard of four robbers was set upon each of the captives, and the rest of the gang busily engaged themselves in breaking open the money chests and ransacking the house. This was a prolonged operation, but after an hour they left the place carrying with them a quantity of valuable booty, including Rs. 30,000 in cash. Next morning their progress was traceable for some little distance beyond the scene of the robbery by the ground being scattered with silver. Two thousand rupees were picked up between the banker's and a tank not far off, the dropping of the coins, probably through a hole in one of the money bags, having been ignored by the dacoits as they hurried away heavily laden with their wealth. Two loaded guns dropped on the line of their retreat afforded other evidence of the determined character of the depredators. The natives apparently were so awed by the audacity and strength of the band that the Pathans made an unobstructed retreat and got safely away, leaving little or no clue to their identity. Suspicion, however, proved to be rightly directed. The houses of several of the suspected men were entered during their absence, and a discovery made in that occupied by Jamir Khan led to orders being given for his arrest. In the course of the fight with the police guard the sword scabbard of one of the thieves was broken, and a piece left behind corresponded with a part taken possession of in Jamir Khan's domicile. This worthy had in the meantime come on to Bombay in his capacity of jemadar of muleteers in charge of a number of mules which he was to accompany to Suakim. Whilst promenading on the Esplanade in the Fort, Jamir Khan was arrested in accordance with telegraphic instructions. He was taken on to Mhow by Inspector Dillon and notwithstanding an attempt to escape whilst he was handcuffed and the train was travelling at full speed, he was safely delivered over to General Phayre and will be tried by court-martial. Assuredly the Indian contingent may, in the words of Dogberry, "thank heaven they are well rid of a knave."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

AN admirable series of well-contested events successfully concluded the annual athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana. There was a still larger attendance on Saturday than on the opening day, and the interest exhibited in the races was shown by many a burst of applause. Commencing with the high jump Crawford exhibited fine leaping powers, and won in first-class style. The wide jump was left to him later on, and in putting the shot he at first pressed Murray very closely. Starting from scratch Crawford also ran through nearly a dozen men, and was victorious in the 150 yards handicap for members. C. F. Minchin furnished the sensation of the day in the mile. Judging his time well he overhauled Pease within twenty-five yards of the tape, and the East Yorkshire representative, for whom the conclusion had looked a certainty, was left in second place, very cleverly beaten after a keen contest. The final for the 120 yards hurdle race, in which the two first in the preceding heats ran, proved the men well matched. Gamble won, and Minchin achieved second honours, after running off a dead heat with Glazebrook. The finishing event was the half-mile handicap steeplechase, when Searle came in first, but was disqualified for an irregularity at the water jump. First honours therefore fell to Pease, some recompense for his disappointment in the mile. It was gratifying to note the success of the events open to the volunteers, the corps gladdening its Commandant, the president of the Gymkhana, and Major Wyer, its representative on the Committee, by turning out the largest fields of the day. Reed added another win to his double success on the previous day, but in the 150 yards handicap had to pay too heavy a penalty for his reputation. The bicycle race was the solitary failure of the meeting. Next year, perhaps, the Gymkhana may try whether tricyclists, who are more numerous in Bombay, would not furnish a better contest. The programme was finished punctually soon after six, when many of the spectators adjourned to the Gymkhana pavilion. Here the prizes were distributed by Miss Fergusson. Crawford was loudly cheered for his many successes which gained him the Young Cup as the champion of the meeting. Mr. C. A. Kemball was at the same time presented with the Harrison Challenge Cup for the lawn-tennis championship. At the conclusion of the ceremony a round of cheers was given, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, in recognition of the graceful performance of her interesting task by Miss Fergusson.

The following was the detailed results :—

High Jump.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. C. Crawford ..... | 1 |
| R. H. Macaulay ..... | 2 |
| R. W. E. Searle ..... | 0 |

F. Rathbone did not present himself, so that only three competed. Searle retired after the opening jump, and Macaulay failed to beat more than 5ft. 2inches. Crawford, who jumped in excellent style, still kept on until reaching 5ft. 5inches, on which he tried to improve, but failed to do so. His performance was warmly applauded.

150 yards Members' Handicap Race.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. C. Crawford ..... | Scr. | 1 |
| R. W. E. Searle ..... | 7 yds | 2 |
| C. F. Minchin ..... | 8 " | 3 |
| R. H. Macaulay ..... | 5 " | 0 |
| E. Gamble ..... | 5 " | 0 |
| G. F. Rogers ..... | 8 " | 0 |
| J. Armstrong ..... | 10 " | 0 |
| H. B. Thurburn ..... | 10 " | 0 |
| A. F. Beaufort ..... | 10 " | 0 |
| C. W. Kenworthy ..... | 15 " | 0 |
| Col. Caldecott ..... | 17 " | 0 |

All the men showed up, and there was a fine race. Crawford, the scratch man, soon got through his men, and at 100 yards had a clear lead. He won by three yards. Searle and Minchin ran well, and the second place was only secured by a yard. Macaulay was fourth. Time, 15 1-5 secs.

Putting the Shot (16 lbs.)

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Murray ..... | 1 |
| F. C. Crawford ..... | 2 |
| T. H. Plumer, 5th Hyd. Cont ..... | 0 |
| R. W. E. Searle ..... | 0 |
| R. H. Macaulay ..... | 0 |

F. Rathbone also entered, but was again in absence. Murray, who threw from scratch, was first ahead for some time it appeared as if he would be the victor without another effort. Crawford's third trial, however, left it in doubt whether Murray had not been beaten, but on using the tape both measured 30 feet 7 inches. This Crawford failed to improve, whereas Murray managed to reach 33 feet 4½ inches, and was proclaimed the winner.

One mile Race (Challenge). Lawyers' Silver Challenge Cup. Holder Mr. C. F. Grantham, 2/E. Yorkshire Regiment.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. F. Minchin, 9th Bo. N. I. ..... | 1 |
| H. R. Pease, 2nd E. York Regt ..... | 2 |
| Major J. D. Mansel, Rifle Bgde ..... | 3 |
| C. A. Beyts ..... | 0 |
| T. H. Plumer, 5th Hyd. Cont ..... | 0 |
| S. S. Cooper ..... | 0 |

This was by far the best contest of the meeting and an exciting finish was terminated by a very clever win on the part of Minchin. All went away in easy fashion at the start, and at the first lap Minchin was leading, but all were close together. Beyts then left the course. Pease took up the lead, and was five yards ahead of Minchin next round, Mansel running third. Plumer putting on speed got into second place, followed by Minchin, Mansel, and Cooper, the latter panting after them in vain some distance to the rear. Pease still showed the way round the final lap, but two hundred yards from home Minchin went to work in earnest. Coming down the straight he put on a splendid spurt that placed him four yards ahead of Pease, who failed to respond and lost the race. Mansel was third, Plumer fourth and Cooper last. The times were :—1st lap, 1min. 12secs. ; 2nd lap, 1min. 20secs. ; 3rd lap, 1min. 25secs. ; 4th lap, 1min. 10 1-5secs. Total 5min. 7 1-5secs.

150 Yards. Handicap Race for Volunteers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol. W. Smith ..... | 15 yds. | 1 |
| " John Greahy ..... | 7 " | 2 |
| " A. F. Harrington ..... | 10 " | 3 |
| Corpl. W. H. Reed ..... | scr. | 0 |
| Vol. J. A. McKinnon ..... | 8 " | 0 |
| " T. Trutwein ..... | 10 " | 0 |
| " A. G. Roberts ..... | 13 " | 0 |
| " A. Britto ..... | 13 " | 0 |
| " P. Clement ..... | 15 " | 0 |
| " Gardner ..... | 8 " | 0 |
| " Rowe ..... | 8 " | 0 |
| " T. H. Stephens ..... | 10 " | 0 |

There were three false starts, owing chiefly to the anxiety of the limit men to get away ; nor was it a good beginning when all were started. There was a smart race between Smith and Greahy, which was won by a yard. Harrington was a good third. The scratch man never got near the front. Time 16 2-5 secs.

All Comers' Bicycle Race (2 miles.)

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Pell ..... | 1 |
| J. Assid ..... | 0 |

This was practically a walk over for Pell, the captain of the Bombay Cycling Club. W. B. Smith did not show up, although he had entered, and Assid was nowhere from the outset. He retired in the course of the first mile, and Pell, who was cheered heartily as he went round the lonely course, finished the distance in 9min. 20secs.

Wide Jump.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. C. Crawford ..... | 1 |

Crawford, who was unopposed, covered 20ft 3 inches.

120 yards Hurdle Race.
Final heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Gamble ..... | 1 |
| C. F. Minchin ..... | 2 |
| N. S. Glazebrook ..... | 3 |
| R. W. E. Searle ..... | 0 |

There was a fine race, and not until the eighth hurdle did Gamble get a decided lead. Minchin and Glazebrook ran a dead heat for second place. Searle was only an inch or two behind them. Time 19 secs. Minchin and Glazebrook ran off their tie almost immediately, and again finished well together, topping hurdle by hurdle simultaneously. Minchin just won by the skin of his teeth.—Time, 20 4-5secs.

Half-mile Handicap Steeplechase for Volunteers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corpl. W. H. Reed, | scratch ... | 1 |
| Vol. J. Greahy ..... | 15 yards | 2 |
| " Rowe ..... | 50 " | 3 |
| " Ransbourn ..... | 70 " | 0 |
| " J. A. Mackinnon ..... | 30 " | 0 |
| " W. Smith ..... | 50 " | 0 |
| " T. Trutwein ..... | 50 " | 0 |
| " A. G. Roberts ..... | 75 " | 0 |
| " A. Britto ..... | 75 " | 0 |

Owing to some uncertainty as to the first flight of hurdles, one or two of the men in the rear lost some ground, and at the end of the first lap it seemed a certainty for one of the limit men. He proved exhausted, however, and Reed went through the whole of the men and came ahead in fine style, jumping with ease and taking the water jump capitally at the finish. To most of the men this ordeal by water proved too trying, and they splashed their way through the flood in rather clumsy fashion coming to dry land blowing like porpoises. Their prolonged immersion provoked roars of laughter. Greahy was twenty yards behind the winner, and a similar distance was between second and third, Rowe came in fourth ; no one else finished. Time 2min. 30secs.

Half-mile Handicap Steeplechase.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. R. Pease ..... | 50 yards | 1 |
| C. A. Beyts ..... | 130 " | 2 |
| R. W. E. Searle ..... | 75 " | 0 |
| C. F. Minchin ..... | scratch | 0 |
| E. Gamble ..... | 25 " | 0 |
| G. F. Rogers ..... | 75 " | 0 |
| H. B. Thurburn ..... | 100 " | 0 |

Beyts, the limit man, ran away in capital style, and still had a considerable allowance in hand when the water jump was surmounted at the quarter-mile. Searle was then second, with Rogers near him, Thurburn, Pease, and Gamble coming in the order they are named, with the scratch man last. In the last lap Pease put on speed, and passed the judges some twenty yards behind Searle, who had maintained his lead. Beyts came in third after a plucky run. It was pointed out that Searle in taking the water jump for the first time had so far alighted on the side as to be beyond the rope line, and he at once relinquished the prize to Pease, the second going therefore to Beyts. Searle's time for the half-mile was 2min. 1-5sec.

WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

THERE was a gay assembly at St. Thomas's Cathedral on Saturday morning, in honour of the celebration of the marriage of Lieut.-Colonel Burnett, Assistant Adjutant-General of Bombay with Miss Margaret Eleanor Watson, the daughter of Mr. David Watson, late Sheriff of Bombay, which was solemnised by special licence. A prettier spectacle can rarely have brightened the interior of the edifice during its long existence. Not only were there scores of charming costumes worn by the privileged fair among the wedding guests, but His Excellency the Governor attended the ceremony with the chief members of his personal staff, and almost without exception the bridegroom's brother-officers attested his popularity by mustering in a body, their thickly clustering uniforms of scarlet and gold immensely heightening the brilliancy of the gathering. The bridal party, too, constituted a delightfully pretty group. The bride was attired in white brocaded satin, the trimmings of the skirt being composed of orange blossoms, and those on the bodice of honiton lace and flowers, a flowing veil of tulle depending from the orange blossom wreath. Her only ornaments, a strip of pearls, completed the simple elegance of her drapery. Four little damsels, acting as bridesmaids, were attended by an equal number of youthful swains in nautical costumes of blue and white. Their own dainty dresses were a reproduction of Millais's famous "Cherry Ripe" picture, in creamy muslin with maize-coloured silk sashes, each bearing a basket brimming over with yellow roses. The bridesmaids, who wore small gold elephant brooches, presented by the bridegroom, were Miss Elsie Watson, Miss Nora Nugent, Miss Macaulay, and Miss Daisy Dean, and their escorts were Masters Georgie Dean, Percy Le Breton, Gerald Orr, and Willie Watson. Both Colonel Burnett and Captain Bruce Hamilton (A.D.C. to the Governor), who acted as groomsman, wore the uniform of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the bridegroom having also the medal and clasp of the Ashantee war and of the campaign in Afghanistan. The service was fully choral ; Acting Archdeacon Sharpin was the officiating clergyman ; and Mr. David Watson gave the bride away. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal procession passed down the aisle into the vestry, the tall and graceful figure of the bride being the cynosure of admiring eyes. The Governor was unable to attend the subsequent festivities in consequence of the pressure of official duties, but a large number of guests met at Rigby Hall, Malabar Hill, the residence of the bride's father, where the wedding breakfast was given. The Hon. Mr. J. B. Peile proposed the toast of "The Bride and Bridegroom," and Colonel Burnett responded, after which the pair quitted the bungalow amid the scattering of rice and a shower of good wishes, in order to proceed by the mid-day train to Poona. A host of congratulations were received from many unable to be present, and a number of presents were bestowed in earnest of the wide esteem in which the newly married pair are regarded.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, FEB. 28.

It has been finally decided that the new Governor-General of the Soudan, Prince Hassan, brother of the present Khedive, and third son of the ex-Khedive, will proceed to Dongola on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## REJECTION OF THE VOTE OF CENSURE BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The House of Commons last night rejected the vote of censure by 302 votes against 288.

## THE VOTE OF CENSURE IN THE LORDS.

The House of Lords have adopted the vote of censure by 189 votes against 68.

## THE EXPLOSION AT SHOEBURYNESS

Colonels Strangways and Lyon have died of the injuries received by the explosion of the shell at Shoeburyness on Thursday last.

## A CHINESE LOAN.

Tenders are invited for a loan by the Chinese Government for a million and a half sterling.

## GENERAL BULLER'S FORCE AT GAKDUL

CAIRO, FEB. 27.

News has been received here that Sir R. Buller's force has reached Gakdul.

## REBEL ATTACK NEAR SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, FEB. 27.

The rebels during last night attacked and wrecked the advanced redoubts constructed by the British for the protection of the town.

## THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article to-day, which states that England and Russia should fix the Afghanistan frontier, regardless of the inadmissible pretensions of the Ameer, and hopes that the Viceroy of India, in the forthcoming interview, will counsel him to act in this matter with prudence and moderation. The paper goes on to affirm that the Ameer is dependent on British policy, and that therefore the British Government is responsible for the acts of Afghanistan; and this justifies the hope that an understanding will be arrived at between England and Russia regarding the Afghanistan-Turkestan frontier.

## DECISION OF THE MINISTRY ON THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was decided after four hours' deliberation, that the present Ministry will remain in office.

## THE DIVISION.

In the division on the vote of censure on Friday night the Home Rule members supported the Opposition.

## THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

It has been decided that Sir Archibald Alison, and not Sir A. Herbert, will be appointed Adjutant-General.

## SUSPENSION OF MILITARY FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 1.

A General Order has been issued stopping all military furlough from India, except in special cases.

## DISAPPEARANCE OF A CIVIL SERVANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Mr. J. N. Pickard, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tonghoo, has been missing from his camp for one week. He was seen to leave it at midnight, and is supposed to have been taken by a tiger. Every search made has been unsuccessful. His servants say he was subject to strange fits of abstraction and petulance. He fell overboard from a river steamer eight months ago, and had to proceed on sick leave to Europe.

## MR. JOHN WALLACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 28.

The Secretary of State has been moved by the personal representations of Mr. John Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, to grant him the full pension of £800 a year in lieu of £450 conceded to him in October, 1883.

## LADY DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

Last evening Lady Dufferin went up the river to Chinsurah and distributed the prizes to the girls of the five Zenana Mission schools under the superintendence of Miss Raikes.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. S. H. James, Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. C. B. Clarke is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Assam, during the absence of Mr. Willson.

Mr. Wood Mason is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Indian Museum during the absence of Dr. Anderson.

Subadar Homa Meywar, of the Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Subadar-Major.

Colonel Tweedie is appointed to succeed Mr. Saunders as Commissioner of Ajmere.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Vasudev Barve, late Nyayadesh of the State of Akalkote, in the Bombay Presidency, the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy has extended Act 4 of 1879 to those portions of lands which may be occupied by the Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway and which lie within the States of Sindia, Oodeypore, and Tonk.

The services of Surgeon Thompson, Deputy Assay Master of Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Surgeon Major Boustead, Surgeon A. Thompson, and Surgeon Burness, all of the Bombay Medical Service, have been detailed for service with the Indian Contingent.

Mr. T. Holderness, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, proceeds on furlough for one year from the 1st April.

## THE REVOLT IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

A member of the late Bhamo Medical Mission publishes interesting particulars from a letter received from his Chinese assistant who was employed by the Burmese commander to doctor his sick and wounded. The Burmese forces number 7,500 with four steamers, which are kept in check by 200 Chinese.

Intercepted letters show that the Yunan authorities are corresponding with them. They promise men and probably a supply of powder.

The Burmese up to the 9th February lost seventy killed and forty wounded.

An attempt to erect earthworks at Bhamo has been defeated by the Chinese, who made a sortie, when the Burmans lost five killed, fifteen prisoners, and thirty muskets.

A severe want of food and salt is experienced in the surrounding country. Rice is selling at ten times the usual price.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Bombay this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 75⅞ |
| 4½ ,, ,, | 78⅝ |
| 3 ,, Consols for account | 99⅜ |
| 3½ ,, Sterling Loan | 100½ |
| 4½ ,, French Rentes | 110 |
| Bar Silver | 49⅛ |
| Arrival—Ashburne. | |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 56,000 bales. |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 10,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Imports of Cotton | 95,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | 5,000 ,, |
| ,, Stock of Cotton | 945,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | 59,000 ,, |
| ,, Stock of Cotton in London | 33,000 ,, |

## COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay International Exhibition, Meeting of Guarantors, 5 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Yacht Club Dance.

March 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Ratepayers' Election, Municipal Office.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 1st tie.
Western India Turf Club, Annual Meeting.
Minnesingers Society Smoking Concert, Fort Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
Bombay Under-writers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 2nd tie.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 3rd tie.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 4th tie.
,, 10.—H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of the Wilson College, Chowpatty.
,, 11.—Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, by H. E. the Governor.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance, Town Hall.

THE Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin left India yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Berenice for Trieste.

DR. AND MRS. BLANC left Bombay yesterday morning for Europe by the Italian mail-steamer. A large number of their friends assembled at the Apollo-bunder to see them off.

AT the Town Hall, on Saturday, prizes were distributed by H. E. the Governor to the successful pupils of the Anjuman-i-Islam schools. The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, the secretary of the institution, read an encouraging report of the working of the schools during the past year, and in the course of a speech at a later stage of the proceedings he called attention to the want of facilities suitable to the educational requirements of the Mahomedan community, and to their inability to take advantage of such facilities as were afforded to them owing to their extreme poverty. His Excellency noted with pleasure the steady progress which was being made by the schools, and while heartily applauding the idea of the community that religion should form an integral part of the education of their children, exhorted them nevertheless to take the fullest benefit of the existing schools where no religion whatever was taught. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, in moving a vote of thanks to the Governor, expressed the gratitude of the community for the cordiality with which His Excellency had supported the Anjuman-i-Islam in their efforts to promote education among the Mahomedans.

IT has been made a subject of complaint that the new half-anna label is so similar in colour to the four-anna label that the one is liable to be mistaken for the other. We are officially informed that a new scheme of colours for Indian postage labels was sanctioned some time ago, under which the four-anna label is olive green, a perfectly distinct colour from the green of the half-anna label. The new labels, however, could only be introduced on the exhaustion of the stock of the old labels; and it has so happened that the stock of the old half-anna labels has run out before the stock of the other labels. The new half-anna label has, therefore, been introduced while the old four-anna label is still in use. The two labels, however, will not long remain in use side by side.

THE reasons for making a change in the colours were shortly as follows:—The Indian postage labels are manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue, of London, who in 1880 asked for and obtained leave to alter the system of manufacture in order to assimilate it to the system of manufacturing the British postage stamps, by which the cost has been largely reduced. In connection with the technical details of the new process, some changes in colouring were proposed, and the opportunity was taken of adopting the colours which have been accepted by the Postal Union, of which India is a member, for certain definite values. The colours so prescribed are green for the value represented by the half-anna, red for the value represented by the ninepie, and blue for the value represented by the two-anna label. The adoption of these colours necessarily led to the alteration of the colours of the other labels under the old scheme of colouring.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDS, K. C. B., Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, it is said, has been selected by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to succeed Vice Admiral Sir William Hewett in the command of the East Indian station.

No further steps will, it is said, be taken in India in connection with the Indo-Colonial Exhibition until Mr. Buck arrives, bringing details of the arrangement which he was able to effect in London with the Royal Commissioners and the Secretary of State. Certain advances have been already made by the Government of India for the collection of exhibits in Native States, and work in this direction will be allowed to proceed. The India Office will doubtless forward detailed instructions regarding the expenditure which is to be sanctioned for the Indian courts.

TRUSTWORTHY news has reached the Allahabad paper from Persia shows that the Russians have pushed their outposts on the Hari Rud considerably south of Pul-i-Khatun, on the direct road to Herat. Only detached parties of fifty or sixty Cossacks are employed on this duty and they camp quietly at this or that point until further orders reach them to move onward. No considerable body seems to be on the move either from Merv, Askabad, or Sarakhs; but it is difficult to say what is going on at the first two places. Sarvi Yaru, which is probably the Hari Yazi mentioned the other day by Mr. Cross, is only one march north of Panjdeh on the Merv road; but even Alikhanoff (says the *Pioneer*) would hesitate to try conclusions with the Afghans in that quarter unless with a large force, as Ghaus-ud-din, the Afghan commander, has some two thousand men about Panjdeh, Maruchak, and Bala Murghab, and a large force of tribal militia and irregulars could be quickly got together.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that the announcement of the Lahore paper that Sir Lepel Griffin meets the Amir at Jellalabad is, to say the least of it, premature, as the arrangements generally in connection with Abdur Rahman's visit are not yet matured. The same paper adds:—"The durbar at which the Viceroy receives the Amir should, we think, be made as imposing as possible, and the presence of an exceptionally large number of troops at Rawul Pindi points to that station as being a good meeting-place. A great camp could, however, be easily formed at Hassan Abdul if it were deemed desirable to hold the conference nearer the frontier. The Amir, we should imagine, will be met by the Commissioner of Peshawar at Lundi Khana, as British influence extends so far in the Khyber, but this is only conjecture on our part."

CAPTAIN PEACOCKE, R. E., and Mr. Merk, C. S., who were detached from the Boundary Commission by Sir Peter Lumsden with a view to examining the country between Bala Murghab and Khoja Saleh on the Oxus, have returned to head-quarters after a trying but successful journey. The results of their explorations are not likely to be made public for some time to come, but this much has been learned, that they were well received by all the people whom they met, and incurred as little danger as if they had been travelling on the Punjab frontier. The presence of the Commission in the neighbourhood of Herat seems to have caused widespread satisfaction among all the tribes scattered between the Hari Rud and the Oxus, and not even the movements of the Russians about Merv and Sarakhs have counteracted these.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has taken his passage for England by the mail-steamer leaving Bombay on May 1, thus causing a vacancy in the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Secretary of State will have to decide whether the vacancy shall be filled up, for when Mr. Gibbs was appointed there was no Public Works Minister on the Council, which was held to be then complete. "As a mere question of work," remarks the Allahabad paper, "one Councillor could manage both the Home and Revenue Departments—minus of course the burden of a Tenancy Bill; and as a matter of fact, when either Mr. Gibbs or Sir Steuart Bayley has been absent the other has taken the two portfolios and easily discharged the double duties. Bombay or Madras must of course be represented in Council, but Mr. Hope—who happens to belong to the Western Presidency—may be trusted to guard the interest of Bombay in addition to looking after our public works. It is the turn of Madras, however, to send an Executive Councillor to head-quarters, and Lord Kimberley may be loth to let the Southern Presidency remain out in the cold."

GENERAL WILSON'S visit to Quetta has been indefinitely postponed, presumably by reason of the important work now falling upon the Military Department in connection with the Soudan campaign.

IN the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* M. Vambéry answers his question, "Will Russia conquer India?" in the negative. Russia could organize a military raid, but not effect any permanent conquest. Still, he warns us to be on the safe side by at once forming an impregnable triangle of Balkh, Herat, and Kandahar.

THE Catholic Vicar General of Gibraltar has been murdered in the sacristy of the Cathedral by a butcher, who is supposed to be insane.

MANY persons in Calcutta, says a local paper, will regret to hear of the death at St. Helena of the Rev. Theophilus J. Rawson, one of the chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, well known in Calcutta as secretary to the Seaman's Mission. Mr. Rawson left Calcutta in a weak state of health on board the sailing ship Accrington, by the Cape route, having been advised to try the benefit of a sea voyage, but unfortunately when the vessel reached St. Helena, he was so ill that his case was considered almost hopeless, and he was landed in a very weak state, and died on the following day. During his residence in Calcutta Mr. Rawson endeared himself to a wide circle of friends by his genial, courteous disposition, and his single-minded devotion to his work. He had been chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Bengal for several years.

THE *Pall Mall* says the United Telephone programme of telephonically connecting all the chief cities and towns in England is being vigorously pushed forward. The latest contribution in this direction is the formation of a company for the development of telephone business in the South of England. The prospectus inviting the public to subscribe 20,000 preference shares of £5 each and 300,000 ordinary shares of £1 each was issued on the 31st ult., and as indicating the confidence in the future of the telephone which exists, it may be mentioned that by mid-day one-half of the capital asked for was subscribed. The South of England Telephone Company will commence operations with prospects of a very promising character. Apart from all the new business that may be expected, it is stated that the interest upon the preference shares is already secured. The company proposes to introduce and work the telephone into ten and the larger portion of four other counties in the southern half of England. Something has already been done towards opening up this district by the introduction of the exchange system at Brighton and elsewhere, and more particularly so by the construction of the trunk wire between London and Brighton, by which anyone can now talk as freely between the two places as between the city and Westminster."

EDMUND YATES contributes to the *World* from his apartment in prison. He thus avenges himself on the proprietor of the *Times* for an unkindness:—"A correspondent is right in suggesting that the fact that Lord Beaconsfield said about Delane in his conversation with me, is not set forth in my *Reminiscences*. There was a *suppressio veri* on my part, principally out of consideration for the feelings of others; but as those others have no consideration for my feelings, and as the true story is very amusing, I will tell it as my correspondent suggests. After Mr. Chenery's name had been mentioned, Lord Beaconsfield said: 'He holds a chair of Arabic somewhere, doesn't he? Is that supposed to be a qualification for editing the *Times*?' replied that Mr. Chenery was well versed in journalism, and had for some years assisted Mr. Delane. 'Well, but,' continued the Premier, 'who will undertake the social part of the business? Who will go about in the world and do all that which Mr. Delane did so well?' I said I thought that the discharge of those duties was coveted by Mr. Arthur Walter, the son of the M.P. 'He must be a very different man from his father, then,' said Lord B., 'if he is to succeed in them. Mr. Walter is what I call a plain John Bull-ish kind of man, *without the smallest tact, and very ignorant of manners!*"

## MILITARY NEWS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The following are the aggregate scores made in the three trials for the Indo-Wimbledon team. It may be remarked that had these three trials taken place in December or January the scoring would have been many points better for three reasons; the light would have been better, the wind steadier, and the heat and mirage less.

| | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. Sharpe | 76 | 81 | 86 | 243 |
| Vol. W. Watkins | 80 | 74 | 80 | 234 |
| Lce-Corpl. Warne | 67 | 74 | 74 | 215 |

## SHOOTING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following is the return showing the progress made by the Native Army of this Presidency in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of Jan., 1885:—

| CORPS. | Number exercised. | Figure of merit. | Number of Marksmen. | Best shooting troop or company. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAVALRY. | | | | | |
| 2nd Bombay Lancers | 260 | 80·01 | 87 | B. 89·16 | |
| 3rd Light Cavalry | 433 | 71·07 | 81 | F. 78·87 | |
| Aden Troop | 59 | 63·05 | 1 | ... ... | |
| 1st Sind Horse | 52 | 62·81 | 4 | B. 68·18 | |
| 1st Bombay Lancers | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | Not Exercised. |
| Poona Horse | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| 2nd Sind Horse | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| INFANTRY. | | | | | |
| Sappers and Miners | 70 | 55·67 | ... | ... ... | |
| 23rd | 761 | 126·05 | 486 | H. 136·23 | |
| 10th | 699 | 124·10 | 328 | F. 134·98 | |
| 16th | 765 | 121·53 | 435 | C. 129·59 | |
| 13th | 748 | 117·22 | 385 | H. 132·15 | |
| 19th | 698 | 116·51 | 303 | B. 120·77 | |
| 4th | 740 | 115·35 | 325 | G. 120·40 | |
| 25th | 667 | 114·85 | 384 | H. 123·41 | |
| 17th | 740 | 113·07 | 308 | D. 119·18 | |
| 28th | 681 | 112·77 | 281 | H. 120·95 | |
| 29th | 550 | 112·71 | 234 | B. 122·54 | |
| 30th | 702 | 111·02 | 250 | F. 116·77 | |
| 27th | 622 | 109·82 | 235 | E. 117·22 | |
| 4th | 393 | 108·89 | 126 | G. 119·08 | |
| 1st | 728 | 108·58 | 268 | G. 114·76 | |
| 5th | 593 | 108·13 | 192 | E. 114·39 | |
| 8th | 773 | 104·71 | 226 | E. 112·21 | |
| 24th | 665 | 102·77 | 164 | C. 111·28 | |
| 7th | 400 | 95·42 | 65 | E. 103·52 | |
| 2nd | 121 | 95·35 | 33 | H. 97·63 | |
| 21st | 562 | 95.20 | 67 | D. 101·36 | |
| 3rd | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | Not Exercised. |
| 12th | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| 14th | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| 20th | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| 22nd | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| 26th | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ,, |
| Average of Infantry. | | 110·70 | ... | ... | |

Best Shooting Company.—Letter "H." 23rd Regiment, N.L.I., commanded by Subhedar Khan Wullee 136·23.

Best Individual Shot.—Lance Naik Dowlutrao Soorway, 23rd Regiment, N.L.I., 194 points.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FEB. 24.

THE distribution of prizes in connection with the Bhownuggur High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools took place on the evening of the 21st inst. in the spacious and beautiful hall of the High School building, in the presence of an influential assembly which included their Highnesses and the Thakore Sahibs of Bhownuggur and Limbdi, Colonel and Mrs. West, the Dewan Sahib, Azam Gowrishankar Udayshankar, C. S. I., Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Messrs. Vejaibhai Lalubhai, Laxmishankar, Ratilal, Vidiaram, and Prabhashankar, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr. Knox, and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll.

Immediately after the arrival of H. H. the Thakore Sahib, who was accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. West, the proceedings of the evening were opened by Mr. J. N. Unwala, M. A., head-master of the High School and the acting principal of the Samaldas College, who recited the noteworthy educational events of the past year. The establishment of an Arts College, for the present teaching up to the P. E. standard, was at once a fitting tribute to the Oriental scholarship of the deceased statesman whose name it bore and a lasting monument of the appreciation of His Highness of the important services rendered by him to the State and the enlightened munificence of the Thakore Sahib, whose ardent zeal in the cause of education was evinced by the catholic spirit in which he extended his liberality and aid to all institutions, wherever situated, which had for their aim and object the intellectual improvement of the people of this country. The appointment of Mr. R. H. Gulnon, a distinguished Oxford scholar with classical honours, at present Professor of Sanskrit in University College, London, as principal, and of distinguished native graduates of the Bombay University as professors, Mr. Unwala said, was an augury of the success and future expansion of the college, and also of the desire of His Highness to secure the best available means of instruction to the aspiring youths of Gujrat. The gift of Rs. 3,000 by Mr. Vidiaram, the Chief Justice, for the foundation of a scholarship from the interest accruing therefrom, to mark his gratitude and respect for the late Dewan, was spoken of as the first instance in this State of private effort for the encouragement of education; and it was gratifying to learn that that accession to the stream of liberality which flowed from the Durbar was further strengthened by the endowment by Mr. Gowrishankar, the much revered ex-Minister of the State, as full of honours as of years, of a scholarship and a medal to be annually awarded to the most successful student of the college. Passing from the college to the school, between which and the college Mr. Unwala justly claimed to be the connecting link, he referred to the wholesale success achieved by it at the University Entrance examinations—a result of rare occurrence and difficult accomplishment, and one to be proud of whenever attained. Beginning as it did in 1872 with 40 pupils, he was not sanguine enough to hope that the school at any subsequent stage of its existence would have on its rolls 168 scholars, as it did that day, and that the small foundation on which he started the system of English education in the State would within thirteen years gradually rise into the stable and stately edifice of a high school, to be in the end crowned by the grandeur of a college. He ascribed that happy consummation to the constant support he had received from the Durbar and its high officials, and with similar aids and appliances he made bold to anticipate a brighter and grander future for education in the State. He then alluded to the approaching retirement of Mr. Prannarayen, Superintendent of Vernacular Education, to whose ungrudging help no small portion of the progress made by education in Bhownuggur was owing. The beneficial effects of his long connection with education in the State were making themselves felt that day, and it was hoped that in the retirement to which his useful services, extending over nearly three decades, entitled him, he would continue to take an interest in the cause which he had so much furthered.

The reading of the report was followed by a few recitations in English, Persian, Sanskrit, and Gujrati; and Mrs. West then distributed the certificates and prizes to the successful pupils.

On the conclusion of this part of the programme, Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, rose and spoke at length on the flourishing condition of English education in Bhownuggur and of the very substantial and useful work which Mr. Unwala was doing. The prosperity and the high tone of efficiency of the High School were due to the vigilant and fostering care of Mr. Unwala, whom he hoped the exigencies of collegiate education in the State would not, at least for some time to come, entirely estrange from the administration of the school. He evoked loud and prolonged cheers by stating that the growth of English education in Bhownuggur had been more rapid than in any other city of the Bombay Presidency he was acquainted with. Speaking of the college, he said that he had visited the class, which, he was surprised to see, was very large, consisting of thirty students; and expressed a hope that considering the effective apparatus of instruction and appliances of encouragement provided for the Samaldas College of Bhownuggur, the other college of Gujrat would not suffer by coming in contact with it. He then reviewed the career of Mr. Prannarayen, whose approaching retirement he regarded with regret. He called him the father of education in Bhownuggur, and hoped that his zeal and ardour for the cause of education would not cease with his active connexion with it. He concluded with a vote of thanks to Mrs. West for consenting to take an active part in the ceremony.

In a short but effective speech, Colonel West congratulated the Maharajah on the foundation of the college, and illustrated his desire for promoting higher education in the State by the steps taken in connection with that event. He said that one day after the death of Mr. Samaldas His Highness expressed his desire to establish a college to perpetuate his name. After a few days the foundation-stone of the building intended for it was laid, and a short time after that a heap of papers bearing on the subject, together with the charter of the college, were sent to him for signature. Thus in the short space of six months all the preliminaries were settled, and the college set agoing. He adverted to the flourishing and efficient state of the school, as evidenced by the results of the Matriculation Examination, and complimented Mr. Unwala on the signal success that had attended his unwearied exertions. He pointed out that the hearty bursts of applause with which his name was greeted whenever it was mentioned showed how his efforts in the noble cause of education were appreciated by the general public, and expressed his conviction that Mr. Gulnon would find in him a willing and valuable coadjutor.

After the usual distribution of pan-supari, attar, and bouquets, the assembly adjourned to the girls' school to perform a similar ceremony there.

## NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FEB. 26.

ON Wednesday, the 25th, the third anniversary of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Branch Society of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association was celebrated by a tea-meeting and ball. The cloth was laid in the Society's room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and hung with appropriate temperance mottoes. A good substantial "tea" was provided; and several ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause were present. At the conclusion of the tea the annual report of the Society was read by the secretary, after which Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy Stephen delivered a short address on the beneficial effects of regimental temperance societies, in the course of which he remarked that in regiments and stations where these branch societies had been formed crime had greatly diminished, and the health of the troops considerably improved. Silver medals and other honours of the Society were then presented by Mrs. Stephen to several members for long periods of abstinence. Some very good vocal music by members of the Society brought the first portion of the evening's programme to a close.

The ball was held in the Regimental Theatre which had been beautifully decorated under the able direction of Privates Nalhuish and Oliver, to whom great credit is due for the tastefulness of the designs. The arrangements left nothing to be desired, thanks to the untiring efforts of the managing committee. Dancing was kept up with spirit until well into the small hours of the morning, when the company dispersed. Thus pleasantly ended one of the most enjoyable evenings we have had in Belgaum for some time.

We are to have a dramatic entertainment to-night, given by the Dramatic Club of the Band 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be followed by a singing contest open to the military of the station, when no doubt the good reputation which the Rifles have always enjoyed, as far as amateur theatricals are concerned, will be creditably maintained.

For the 5th prox. a Gymkhana Meeting has been announced; several events are to be contested, notably a tug of war between G-2 Royal Artillery and the Rifle Brigade.

## DEPARTURE OF THE ITALIAN MAIL-STEAMER.

THE Italian mail-steamer China left Bombay yesterday morning for Europe, with the following passengers, a large number of their friends attending to wish them a pleasant voyage:—Mr. Cotterel Tupp, Mrs. Cotterel Tupp, Mr. Jos. Deas, Mrs. Deas, child, and ayah, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Beresford, Major Chaplin, Surg. Maj. H. J. Blanc, Mrs. Blanc, Rev. A. D. Grey, Miss Coape Smith, Col. Coape Smith, Mr. T. Roberts, Mrs. T. Roberts, Mr. Webb, Major Cameron, Dr. H. V. Carter, Mr. W. Woodman, Mrs. W. Woodman, Mr. E. W. George, Mrs. E. W. George and ayah, Mr. Heimpel, Mrs. Heimpel, one infant, and ayah, Dr. J. Durant, Mr. and Miss J. Durant, Sigr. D. Angelis, Mrs. D. Angelis, Mr. and Mrs. Got, Mr. and Mrs. De Brito and two children, Capt. C. G. Ellis, Mr. Downey, Mr. S. A. Bulkley, Rev. Seraphim, Mrs. Giesecke, and two infants.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine: but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR presided at the distribution of prizes to the deserving pupils of the Anjuman-i-Islam schools, which took place at the Town Hall on Saturday. His Excellency was supported by the Hon. J. B. Peile, the Hon. Mr. Melvill, General Annesley, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Budrodeen Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Starling, Mr. George Cotton, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Javerilal Umiashankar, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and others.

The hall was entirely filled by the children and their parents, and others taking an interest in the education of Mahomedans.

The Hon. Budroodeen Tybejee, the honorary secretary of the Anjuman, read the following report:—

Gentlemen—I have now the honour to submit a report of the working and progress of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools for the year 1884. On the 31st December, 1884, there were 595 pupils, viz:—Nagpada Vernacular Branch 123, Paidhowni Vernacular Branch 316, Anglo-Vernacular School 156,—total 595, against 517 on same date in 1883, showing an increase of 78 pupils. These 595 pupils may be classified as follows:—Koknis 115, Memons 84, Khojas 12, Bohras 156, Dukhnis 78, Moguls 4, others 146—total 595. The total number of admissions during 1884 was 659 and of withdrawals 542; against 573 admissions and 503 withdrawals in 1883. The total fees from the pupils amounted to Rs. 1,449-5, showing an average of Rs. 111-7-9 per month, against Rs. 92-15-3 in 1883. In 1884 there were 146 free boys, giving a percentage of 40 as against 43 in 1883. As we teach only up to the fourth English standard, we, in the year under report, sent up 20 boys for admission into the fifth standard of the Elphinstone High School, out of whom 17 passed; whereas in 1883 we sent up only 2, both of whom were admitted. Out of the 17 boys so admitted into the Elphinstone High School, 15 are too poor to pay their own fees. And the Anjuman therefore put itself into communication with the Principal of the Elphinstone High School and with the Director of Public Instruction with a view to get them admitted as free students. These high authorities were, however, unable to do anything without the sanction of Government. A formal memorial to Government is accordingly in the course of preparation, and I trust the Government will be able to carry out the suggestion of the Education Commission on this point by acceding to our request, and will be pleased to allow these and other poor Mahomedan boys holding certificates of poverty from the Anjuman to be admitted as free students into Government schools and colleges. In order, however, to prevent these 15 boys from leaving the Elphinstone High School before the necessary orders of Government could be obtained in their favour the Anjuman has thought it fit to pay their fees out of the Anjuman funds. The schools have been conducted by the head master, assisted by 23 teachers, and I am glad to be able to report that the progress made during the year is in every way satisfactory and encouraging, and I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, when he visited our schools in February, 1883. "I will," he says, "report in detail hereafter. Meanwhile I may say that great strides have been made during the year, and that my general impressions are very favourable." Taking a general view of the schools, and considering that they were only started on 20th September, 1883, I think the Anjuman has reason to congratulate itself upon the success it has achieved, and I feel very little doubt that the support of the Mahomedan community generally, with the countenance and encouragement of the Government and Municipality, and the zeal and interest shown by the members of the Managing Committee, the schools have every chance of continued prosperity and usefulness. It would be wrong to close this report without acknowledging the great obligations under which the schools have been placed by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. It is not too much to say that the Schools owe their prosperity and almost their very existence to the interest His Excellency has always taken in the cause of education. Great practical inconvenience is, however, experienced from the want of good school accommodation, our present school premises not being suitable, and certainly not sufficient for our requirements. This has been frequently noticed not only by the Anjuman itself, but by the Educational authorities, and I trust, therefore, that His Excellency may, before leaving these shores, be able to grant us a site for our school premises, so as to put our schools on a permanent footing by providing for them "a home and a habitation."

Some of the pupils gave recitations from the Koran and in English, Persian, Urdu, and Gujerati, and were rewarded with loud applause.

The prizes having been distributed, H. E. the Governor rose and said:—Gentlemen of the council, and gentlemen,—I am sure that it must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who have founded these schools, the anniversary of which we are met to celebrate to-day, that after only four years of existence they have attained to so great a number. It was in the first year of my entrance to office in this Presidency that the question of endowing the schools of the Anjuman-i-Islam was presented to Government, and as you have been so good as to express your acknowledgments to myself for the interest I have taken in the institution, I cannot but recall to your memory that it was my late colleague, Mr. Ashburner, who took the warmest interest in the commencement of the schools, and that in Council his advocacy was never wanting to an adequate provision being made by Government for their equipment. I am sure he will be glad to hear, as he always is of everything that concerns the good of the Presidency, how rapid has been the development of these schools. There are no doubt some features in this report which are not altogether satisfactory, and I cannot but notice the great number of withdrawals that took place in the course of the year. But I know that we must make allowance for the poverty of some of the parents and their inability to maintain their children long at school. Yet I hope that by degrees the pupils of these schools will arrive at a more settled footing, as nothing can be more disheartening to the masters than that the pupils should be frequently changed. But I would look chiefly to the broad features of the case, which are not wanting. That there should have been an increase of 74 boys in the past year, raising the number to a total of 595, shows that the school is now securely founded and steadily progressing. The testimony of the Government Inspector, though we have it not in particular, is an adequate guarantee to Government that their contribution has been well bestowed. I have been reading lately with much interest a pamphlet on the state of Mahomedan education in the Presidency by Mr. Ibrahim Sayani, the head-master of the Neriad High School, and I think that the pamphlet is well worthy of the attention of all interested in education in India. He does not at all conceal the great degree in which the Mahomedans in past years have fallen short of their fellow-countrymen in the matter of education. But, at the same time, in his statement he notices the steady progress which is being made, and which gives such good hopes for the future. Speaking from memory I think he says that in the last year there was an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of the Mahomedan children attending schools in this Presidency, and that in the Presidency of Madras there was an increase of 12 per cent. No doubt the number yet falls short of that which should be the due proportion of the Mahomedan community. Out of a population of twenty-five millions in the Bombay Presidency and in the Native States dependent upon it, they have nearly three-and-a-half millions as their share. But it is chiefly in the middle and the higher schools that the deficiency is noticeable, and I hope that as the lower schools are now found to be well-attended by Mahomedans, they will persevere and go up to the higher schools and colleges. Mr. Sayani also remarks that the Mahomedans are in advance of the other nationalities in the matter of female education, and particularly in Sind, and that, I think, is a feature of which your community has cause to be proud. But only the other day I had the privilege of laying the foundation-stone of a Mahomedan college founded by the liberality of one individual in the Native State of Junaghur in Kattywar; and the efforts which have been made by the leading members of the Mahomedan community here to found schools worthy of their community is another proof that you are sensible of the deficiencies under which

terest he took in the welfare of the Grant Medical College Society. (Applause.) He remembered hearing at a meeting of the Society Dr. Blanc advocating the admission of the students of the college to a clinical class to be opened at the European General Hospital to which he was attached. They were all aware that none of Dr. Blanc's predecessors ever thought of attaching the class of native students to the hospital, and they were, therefore, the more obliged to him for the courageous step he proposed to take in the matter. Throughout his career as professor of the college Dr. Blanc had observed no distinction of caste or creed. (Hear, hear.) He, liked the good Principal Wordsworth (applause), had the interest of the native students at heart; and was only actuated with a desire to teach and educate the youths, whether at a native or a European hospital. Dr. Blanc had also endeared himself to the local practitioners as a consulting physician by his winning manners and suave disposition. (Hear, hear.) His debates on the several papers read at the Medical and Physical Society and the Grant College Medical Society always showed that he took a lively and active interest in the welfare and well-being of those useful institutions. They all knew that Dr. Blanc took a prominent part in the discussion of appointing honorary surgeons to the local hospitals, and although many of their native friends did not like the idea of his opposing the scheme, he (Dr. Cowasjee) was sure that Dr. Blanc was actuated with the best and purest of motives in the matter. It was not his intention when he opposed the scheme to employ any gentlemen from the covenanted service, but it was his desire that the junior medical practitioners, who required a little lift in the beginning of their career, should be paid instead of asking them to offer their services gratuitously. He might say that the natives of Bombay, like the medical profession, were also indebted to Dr. Blanc for the public services he had rendered to the city in his capacity as a member of the Town Council and the Corporation. He (Dr. Cowasjee) had had the pleasure of being associated with Dr. Blanc in the Municipal Corporation for a number of years, and like his predecessor Dr. Cook (applause) he always took an active part in all questions relating to the sanitation of this great city. About a year ago when the budget was being discussed, Dr. Blanc asked for an increased expenditure of about eighty thousand rupees for the better conservancy of the city, but it was afterwards found that the funds were not available, and the proposal was therefore allowed to be dropped. But, thanks to the indomitable courage and energy of Dr. Blanc, by means of his persevering habits, persuasive manners and eloquent speeches, he at length obtained from the Corporation more than half a lakh of rupees for the conservancy of the city. Dr. Blanc always stood up for the poor, and advocated the rights of the poor. (Hear, hear.) It was through his instrumentality that those detestable dustbins had been removed and moveable carts substituted for them. He had taken an intelligent part in the discussion of the burning questions of the scientific drainage and the water-supply of the city. It was only about a few months ago that Dr. Blanc got the Corporation to sanction four lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the much complained drainage of the Fort, and those of them who resided in the Fort, which was ably styled the place of smells, were indebted to him for his exertions in the matter. As an instance or his solicitude for the poor it might be stated that it was only very recently that he brought in a proposition at the Corporation to spend a large amount of money for house visitation to the sick poor, but for some reason or other it was not received kindly by the Corporation. They were all aware of the little discussion about the construction of the chairs recently in the compound of the European General Hospital. Dr. Blanc's conduct in the matter showed that he had the courage of his opinions, and he stood to his guns. He did not permit his mind to be swayed by the outcry of a certain class of the community, and was eventually supported in his views. (Hear, Hear.) Apart from the valuable and enduring services rendered to the profession by Dr. Blanc he had done a great deal for the city, and he was therefore entitled to both a public and a friendly recognition of his multifarious services at their hands. (Loud applause.) The speaker then proposed Dr. Blanc's health wishing him a safe and a prosperous voyage home.

The whole assembly responded to Dr. Cowasjee's wishes amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

Dr. Hojel called for cheers for Mrs. Blanc, and they were heartily given.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that they were all indebted to Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman for the happy meeting, and he proposed that their best thanks should be voted to him. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee thanked Dr. Cowasjee for bringing his name so prominently before the meeting. He said he had done not more than what his friend, Dr. Blanc, deserved at their hands. It would be no little gratification to Dr. Blanc to see so many of his valued and esteemed friends assembled there to do honour and bid him a hearty good-bye before his departure to Europe. By his absence they would all lose a very amiable, social, and a kind-hearted friend, and the class of native practitioners a benefactor, who always lent them a helping hand. He hoped that Dr. Blanc would return after the expiry of his leave hale and hearty to resume his duties among them. (Applause.)

Dr. Cook thought he too might add a word in support of what had already been spoken of Dr. Blanc. (Hear, hear.) As, perhaps, the oldest member in the service, and as one who was so long known to Dr. Blanc, he might say a few words on the high combination of qualities to which Dr. Cowasjee had referred at such length. They would all miss Dr. Blanc, and he had no doubt that many of them would miss him socially. He dared say some of them would feel the loss, as Dr. Cowasjee had just now stated, as an efficient member of the profession and a kind helper in times of need. There would be some among them who might now bid him good-bye in the hope of seeing him eventually in some other land in better health. When Dr. Blanc was with them at the college, he had rendered valuable service, and was one of the strongest pillars of support both of the college and the hospital; and it was with regret that he had heard, while he was at home, that Dr. Blanc had transferred his efficient labours to another sphere of action. It was also with great interest that he had watched Dr. Blanc's work in the Town Council and the Corporation; and he hoped that the city of Bombay would be thankful to Dr. Blanc for his exertions for the good of the people at large. Dr. Blanc at present retired from among them, they did not know how long. For his own sake, they should wish his retirement to be a permanent one, but for the sake of others they should wish him to return; and the speaker hoped that Dr. Blanc would come to enjoy *otium cum dignitate* as well as *otium cum divitiis*, as dignity was a very much valued thing unless there was something material to support it. Without that support, dignity would be somewhat like an empty shell. But it would be a satisfaction to Dr. Blanc, as well as to many others, to see that when he retired his shell was pretty full. (Applause.)

Dr. Blanc said that the kind and too flattering manner in which his friends had spoken of him made him rather unnerved; and he felt that a few words from him would suffice to express his deep gratitude, not only for the kind sentiments which had been uttered that day, but for the trouble they had taken in coming that distance to bid him good-bye. The remembrance of that day will ever live in his heart as a most pleasant one, indeed. He had now been for ten years in this city. His first connection was with the Grant Medical College and the hospital attached to it, and his first acquaintance was formed with the medical students, for whom he might say, now that he was about to leave for other shores, that he had never met a body of men who were so good workers, so willing, so courteous, so ready to obey, and so ready to learn. (Applause.) His next intimate acquaintance, as he became a little better known in the city, was with native medical practitioners of Bombay, and here, too, he had met with a body of men who, he believed, in knowledge and good breeding were unsurpassed in any other city in the civilized world. His connection with them had always been a pleasant one. After years of daily contact with them, he could say that he had not met with a single painful, or even disagreeable, incident. The position of a consultant in Bombay, working with professional gentlemen who were always kind and courteous, who knew their work and treated their cases ably and properly, was one which any medical man might well look back upon with pride and content. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blanc regretted that some of the schemes to which his friend Dr. Cowasjee had referred had failed. But they must remember that the seed was not always sown in vain; and they might rest assured that they would soon find among the young men, such as Dr. Watson, Dr. Hatch, and others, good gardeners, who would water the seed planted by Dr. Cook, himself, and others. (Hear, hear.) What they must always do was to raise the medical profession to the highest level. They must ever strive for that end, as they had hitherto endeavoured to do, by their behaviour and by their conduct with their patients. There had never been a case of scandal among the medical men of Bombay; the name of opprobrium had never been lifted against them. They must all unite, natives as well as Europeans, in one bond to obtain their rights, and to gain a due recognition of the medical profession in Bombay. (Hear, hear and applause.) There was no profession in Bombay which was unprotected. No spurious lawyer, for instance, could enter the ranks of lawyers who had passed their examinations and got their diplomas; and there was no reason why the medical profession should not enjoy the same privilege. Why should young men, after going through a course of studies at the college for five years, and then satisfying an existing test of their fitness, be thrown out into the streets uncared for, unprotected, and looked down upon? (Applause.) Their medical societies and unions must strive to obtain a Medical Act, a short and simple one for the present, acknowledging and registering them as qualified practitioners. (Hear, hear.) They had around them a rich and a liberal public, who might be induced to found more hospitals and place them under their sole and entire charge. (Hear, hear.) A hospital built by natives should be managed by natives. Natives must act there as physicians, as surgeons, and indeed as everything. It was unfair that nothing of the kind had yet been done in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) He knew that his friend, Dr. Cook, was of the same opinion, and he would certainly assist them in taking the right step in the right direction. There were many men among the native practitioners who were quite competent to undertake sole charge and direction of a hospital. They had as good surgeons and physicians among them as many European practitioners in Bombay, and he hoped the day was not far distant when an equality in knowledge would gain an equality in position. (Hear, hear.) At parting he would say that in matters municipal, matters connected with the health of the city, they should individually make their voice heard, although they might not be members of the Corporation. They should watch the career of the members belonging to the different wards, and if any of them failed to take due interest in the sanitation of the city, they should know how to deal with him at election time. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the Medical Union, Dr. Blanc said that a slight mistake appeared to have been made by some of those who had started it. If they wanted to have a strong Union, they should observe no distinction whatever of race, colour, or creed. Union was strength, only if they were all combined. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blanc concluded by again thanking those present for the honour done him, and assuring them that he would cherish for ever the remembrance of his colleagues in Bombay whom he left behind. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee said that Dr. Blanc was quite mistaken in supposing that the Medical Union observed any distinctions. It was open to all qualified medical men, and Dr. Blanc would be glad to hear that Hindoos, Parsees, and Mussulmans met there in friendly intercourse, and dined at the same table.

Dr. Cowasjee then led three cheers for Dr. Blanc, and one more for Mrs. Blanc, which were very heartily given. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Temooljee Nariman for the trouble he had taken in forming the party, and also to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for kindly allowing the use of his bungalow for the occasion.

A garland was placed round the neck of Dr. Blanc, who drove away amidst the cheers of his friends.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs Saunders, CS, Ajmere
a The Misses Saunders, Ajmere
Mr and Mrs H G Meakin, up-country
Miss Mitchell, up-country
Mr and Mrs Wylie, Khatiawar
Miss Berkley, Khatiawar
a Col and Mrs McMahon, Lahore
a Mr Arthur B Thompson, Jeypore
Mr J H Handley, Berar
a Mr G J R Rayment, A V D, Sialkot
a Mr James M Boon, England
Mr H Davies, Khandala
a Lieut A L Hughes, 22nd Bo Infy, Satara
Mr O Gerard, Umballa
a Dr J A Millard
a Mr A Von Svertschkhoff, Baroda
a Mr R Rome, Australia
a Mr A S Webster, Australia
a Mr John Webster, Australia
a Mr R E Wright, Mhow
a Mr and Mrs A Stewart, Alibaug
a Col and Mrs Browne, RE, Nagpore
a Col Ronald Taylor, Hyderabad
a Mr H G C Stapylton, England
a Mr G E Maude, England
a Mr Crawford
a Mr and Mrs P St Leger Wood, Baroda
a Mr Stewart Reid Lone Fixa, Deolalee
a Mrs Gieseke, Poona
Mr and Mrs T R Turnbull, Madras
a Mr R W Cockerill, Madras
a Mr and Mrs F C O Reaman, Satara
Mr and Mrs J Deas, CS,
Banda N-W P
Mr O Kause, Poona
a Mr and Mrs Whymper, Deolalee
a Mr and Mrs Preston, Ootacamund
a Mr and Mrs Duff Dunbar, England
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
Mr J K Grainger A V D, Bhuj
Col P Lambert, RE, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A R Little, Philadelphia U S A
Capt and Mrs Gill
Miss Gill, England
a Mr and Mrs J Wheal, Poona
a Capt Vincent, C I Horse, Indore
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
a Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
a Mr Nichol
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati
a Lieut C H Jones, R N, England
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr R W Baxter, England
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Surg M Collie, I.M.D Bombay
a Mr G L Burne, Bombay
Mr Wm. Valk, England
Lieut W W Baillescombe, 26th N I, Quetta
Mr Alex Sewell, Bengal
Mr A Crowder, Bombay
Mr Mark Wadia, England
Capt McCalment
Mr John M Heyn, Boston
a Mr John Macbeth, Bombay
Mr M Scoundi, Bombay
Mr M S Mavrogordato, Bombay
Mr Hunter, Bombay
Lieut S St Leger Wood, Ahmedabad
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay

Presidents left during week marked (a) thus.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th February as compared with that for the 17th February:—

| Liabilities. | 17th Feb. Rs. | A. | P. | 24th Feb. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 41,59,251 | 4 | 4 | 41,59,251 | 4 | 4 |
| Treasury Balance | 2,13,98,563 | 0 | 6 | 1,88,90,334 | 1 | 6 |
| Other Deposits | 2,78,61,322 | 10 | 6 | 4,10,13,626 | 11 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 5,11,178 | 1 | 11 | 4,65,831 | 7 | 3 |
| Sundries | 11,47,666 | 14 | 1 | 11,79,049 | 14 | 4 |
| Rs... | 7,50,77,981 | 14 | 10 | 7,17,43,110 | 9 | 10 |

| Assets. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 61,33,750 | 4 | 0 | 58,77,293 | 6 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invstmts | 36,79,182 | 8 | 0 | 36,79,182 | 8 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 83,54,664 | 14 | 9 | 87,81,343 | 7 | 8 |
| Credits on do. | 78,97,495 | 13 | 3 | 80,36,487 | 6 | 8 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,70,01,935 | 11 | 4 | 1,80,64,134 | 12 | 4 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,76,873 | 10 | 1 | 3,16,660 | 6 | 0 |
| Bullion | 4,68,880 | 10 | 5 | 3,13,189 | 12 | 5 |
| Dead Stock | 11,67,403 | 10 | 10 | 11,67,591 | 6 | 1 |
| Stamps | 7,356 | 1 | 0 | 8,296 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries | 7,17,328 | 2 | 7 | 7,67,578 | 7 | 9 |
| Cash at Head Office | 1,69,67,900 | 14 | 4 | 80,63,201 | 0 | 2 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,82,45,772 | 13 | 6 | 1,66,62,471 | 2 | 9 |
| Rs... | 7,50,77,981 | 14 | 10 | 7,17,43,110 | 9 | 10 |


## NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING EVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS HIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

*Bombay Gazette* Office. Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

as the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND CO.; KEMP AND CO.; ROGERS AND CO.; BOLTON AND CO., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and sickness, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Makers of the Charm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.


## NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1884, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the company on and after the 9th March, 1885, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd prox.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 2nd March, to Saturday, the 9th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR PERIODICAL TICKETS.

ON and after the first of March next the rates for PERIODICAL TICKETS issued between Stations from Bombay to Callian inclusive will be REDUCED.

Full particulars of the reduced charges may be had on application to the Station Masters, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of February, 1885.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to notice in *Fort St. George Gazette* No. 9-D, 10th February 1885, page 18 SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th March, 1885, for the supply of 1,788 BLANKETS COUNTRY, 7 by 4 feet, when doubled weighing 8 lbs. for Native Hospital Standard.

A sample of the blanket which the contractor undertakes to supply should be submitted with the tender. The blankets must be passed by a Committee and rates must include all charges for packing, carriage and delivery at Madras. Damaged or rejected blankets will be made good.

Offers by telegrams will not be accepted.

By Order of the Commissary General,
A. CLARK KENNEDY,
Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 12th February, 1885.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.

TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA.

No. 9, Pir Mar t near Jumma Musjid.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

| | Per annum. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|
| Costs, if commenced at age 20 | 1 5 .. 0 10 8 | No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple. |
| " " " 25 | .. 0 11 8 | |
| " " " 30 | .. 1 0 5 | |
| " " " 35 | .. 1 10 1 | |
| " " " 40 | .. 2 7 7 | |

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

| | Per annum. Civil. £ s. d. | Military. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Costs, if commenced at age 20 | 1 10 1 | 1 14 3 | The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe. |
| " " 25 | 1 14 2 | 1 18 4 | |
| " " 30 | 2 0 4 | 2 4 6 | |
| " " 35 | 2 10 5 | 2 14 7 | |
| " " 40 | 3 7 6 | 3 11 8 | |

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

GUZERAT CUP.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major HANCOCK. | A. S. RITCHIE, Esq.
Major HAYDON, R.E. | Captain SALMON.
Dr. TULLY. | A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq.

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING CLUB.

Probable value Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with Rs. 50 added for first spear of each heat will be run off next Easter (April 2nd to 6th) at the Hall.

It is open to members of all recognized Hunts, the Services and Clubs.

Entries to close on 20th March, 1885.

First heat to be ridden on April 3rd.

The competition will be under the rules of the "Bhima Cup" of 1884, subject to any modifications, sanctioned by the Committee, whose decision will be final on all points.

Every gentleman running a horse will have to pay a subscription of one gold mohur to the fund in addition to the entrance money of one G. M., per hour. Share of beaters will be equally divided amongst the camp.

In event of funds permitting the cup may be a challenge one at option of the Committee.

RULES.

1. Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner having two horses in one heat or being disabled by a fall, he may put up a rider, who must be a member of a Hunt or approved by the committee, and of not less weight than himself.

2. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of four, and the takers of first of each party to contend for final spear and cup. Spears not to exceed eight feet in length.

3. To take first spear, it is not necessary that the boar should be killed, but blood must be drawn.

4. Spears to be delivered on the offside only, unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting.

5. An umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes. But who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Hunt Committee.

6. Any rider making a frivolous objection, or claiming first spear when the claim thereto cannot be substantiated will be fined one dozen of champagne.

7. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify.

8. To avoid an owner having two or more horses in one heat (except the final), each owner will on entering name fifth rose as first, second or third. The first will be drawn with the horses of those who have one entry. The second horses will then be drawn, and the third and fourth be made up into heats according to numbers.

9. If no spear be taken, and the umpire consider that it was due to accident, the heat may be considered void at his discretion.

A second Guzerat Hunt for Ponies, value Rs. 250, presented by Captain Salmon, will also be open to competition after the cup is run off, under rules to be framed by the committee, and published hereafter.

The meet will be at Davithull on the Hall 36 miles from Ahmedabad and 24 from Viramgaum, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General tents and messing will be provided, and arrangements made for forwarding horses; and conveyance of kit, &c., will be made by the Committee upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entries to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Guzerat Cup, Wadhwan camp, Kattywar, who will be glad to give information as to outfall on application.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

## NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND SMOKING CONCERT of the season will be given at the GYMKHANA PAVILION, Fort, on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 3rd, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and Honorary Members can obtain tickets on application to the Honorary Secretary G. W. ROUGHTON, 5, Church Lane.

SALE OF KANARA TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 1,214 Kandies of GIRDLED TEAK, 3,539 Kandies of SLEEPERWOOD and 19 Kandies of BLACKWOOD of 75 c. ft. per Kandy will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, on MONDAY, 16th March, 1885.

2. The timber will be put up in lots of from 200 to 250 kandies girdled teak; 100 to 700 kandies sleeperwood; and 5 to 30 kandies blackwood each, of which the computed measurements as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the kandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of Sale.—Cash or payment to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Depot will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed prior to the setting in of the next South-West Monsoon, and will charge Depot rent at the rate of (Re. 1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 30th November, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
In charge Coast Timber Depots.
Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 17th February, 1885.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

| | Mail A.M. | Mixed. A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Departure from Bhownagar | 7-20 .... | 10-45. |
| Departure Dhola | 9- 8 .... | P.M. 1-13 |
| Arrival Wadhwan Junction | P.M. 12-50 .... | 6- 4. |
| Departure from Wadhwan Junc. | Mail P.M. 2- 0 .... | Mixed. A.M. 7-10. |
| Departure Dhola | 5-52 .... | P.M. 12-12. |
| Arrival Bhownagar | 7-30 .... | 2-27. |

BRANCH LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Departure Dhoraji | 10-52 | A.M. |
| Arrival Dhola | 1-53 | P.M. |
| Departure Dhola | 1-35 | " |
| Arrival Dhoraji | 7-35 | " |

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Vartej. | Ninaala. |
| Sanoshra. | Kundli. |
| Ujalvav. | |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st March, 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders

| | |
|---|---|
| * Bombay. | to the Indian offices* of exchange. The |
| Madras. | orders regarding which particulars are so |
| Calcutta. | telegraphed will then be advised *by post* |

to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange, and not beyond the foreign country of payment.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules will be required to pay:—

(*a*) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being;

(*b*) A fixed charge of Rs 2 for the cost of the telegraphic advice;

(*c*) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| On sums not exceeding | £ 2 | .. 0 8 |
| " " exceeding | £ 2 but not exceeding £ 5 | .. 1 12 |
| " " " | £ 5 " " £ 7 | 1 2 |
| " " " | £ 7 " " £ 10 | 1 8 |
| " " " | £ 10 " " £ 12 | 1 14 |
| " " " | £ 12 " " £ 15 | 2 4 |
| " " " | £ 15 " " £ 17 | 2 10 |
| " " " | £ 17 " " £ 20 | 3 0 |

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1885.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Open Faced | ... ... | ... Rs. 25 |
| Hunting | ... ... | ... " 26 |
| Half-Hunting | ... ... | ... " 27 |
| Above in Superior quality | | ... " 35 |

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Open Faced | ... ... | ... Rs. 40 |
| Hunting | ... ... | ... " 45 to 50 |
| Half-Hunting | ... ... | ... 50 to 60 |

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

ORIGINAL

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Open face | ... Rs. 25 | Beware of Imitations. |
| Hunting | ... " 28 | |
| Half-hunting | ... " 30 | |

1, Meadow-street. Agent and General Manager

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

## INSURANCES

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

*Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending* 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years, or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to
KING, KING & Co.,

## SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.

Everywhere in demand.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

Sole Agents in Bombay.

---

## "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

**For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.**

**Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.**

---

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

## INVALID'S PORT WINE

**RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.**

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.**

---

## FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA

AND OTHER

## DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

## H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the verous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.

This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDE No. 30.

This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethra Iscarges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder and in the same cases for which PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,

Composed of Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue Vivienne.—Rome: ERMANNO LOESCHER.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.